The Enterprise.

VOL. 10. SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1905. NO. 18.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.

6:02 A. M. Daily.
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
9:39 A. M. Daily.
12:39 P. M. Daily
5:03 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
9:12 P M. Daily.

SOUTH.

6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:33 A. M. Daily.
12:03 P. M. Daily.
4:05 P. M. Daily.
7:03 P. M. Daily.
8:33 P. M. Daily.
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to	Every one-half hour thereafter to
6:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
7:30 "	8:00 "
8:30 "	9:00 "
9:30 "	10:00 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:30 "	12:00 "
	12:42 a. m.

TIME TABLE

South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
5:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to	Every one-half hour thereafter to
4:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
4:55 "	4:50 "
5:10 "	5:35 "
5:55 "	6:14 "
6:30 "	7:00 "
7:30 "	8:00 "
8:30 "	9:00 "
9:30 "	10:00 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:30 "	11:53 "
12:15 a. m.	12:35 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 18 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:42 a. m. to 4:42 p. m.

The last "suburban car", leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M
From the North	6:45	12:08
" "	—	4:05
" South	—	12:39

MAIL CLOSES.

	A. M.	P. M.
North	6:55	12:09
"	—	5:24
South	6:15	—
"	11:35	—

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck.....Redwood City
TREASURER
P. P. Chamberlain.....Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger.....Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
T. J. Bullock.....Redwood City
ASSESSOR
C. D. Hayward.....Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK
H. W. Schaberg.....Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER
John F. Johnston.....Redwood City
SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield.....Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker.....Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe.....Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert.....Redwood City

Chinese and Russians Clash.

St. Petersburg.—A telegram from Saehetun reports that a fatal affray has occurred between Russians and Chinese at a village forty miles northwest of Saehetun, where a party of Russians went on a foraging expedition. The villagers seized the Chinese interpreter with the Russians and a fight ensued, during which a Chinese was killed. The villagers killed the interpreter and fled.

WEEK'S NEWS REVIEWED IN BRIEF ITEMS

Recent Important Occurrences Presented In Kaleidoscopic Array.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS OF THE WORLD

Short, Crisp, Pithy Paragraphs That Give the Happenings of the Week In a Form Appreciated By Busy Readers.

Extremely cold weather is prevailing over the entire Italian peninsula. Mount Vesuvius is covered with snow.

The bill giving women the right to vote for Presidential Electors has been killed by the Kansas Senate, by a vote of 6 to 29.

The President has signed the commission of Major Alexander O. Brodie, former Governor of Arizona, as assistant chief of the Record and Pension Office.

Two British steamers, the Apollo and the Scotsman, bound for Vladivostok, were captured by the Japanese off the island of Hakkaido. The Apollo carried a cargo of Cardiff coal and the Scotsman was laden with provisions.

A Venezuelan revolutionary agent who has left Willemstad, Island of Curacao, for New York, says signs indicate that a revolution against President Castro may break out in the near future.

William Cullen Bryant, the publisher of the Brooklyn Times and secretary of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, died last week at a sanatorium in Plainfield, N. J. He had suffered a stroke of apoplexy.

Mail advices received from Australia by the steamer Hoana, which arrived at Victoria, B. C., announce the outbreak of bubonic plague in Sydney and Grafton. In consequence a war on rats is being waged in Australian cities. Many plague-infested rodents were found.

The insurance on the British steamers Apollo and Scotsman, which have been captured by the Japanese, amounts to $550,000. The aggregate insurance on the twelve steamers bound for Vladivostok which have been seized by the Japanese since January 13th amounts to over $4,000,000.

Continued intense cold and snow which have tied up many trains have placed the State of Iowa at the mercy of a coal and fuel famine. In many sections farmers are burning corn for fuel. Hundreds of Iowa towns, isolated because of the stagnant condition of railroad service, are actually suffering.

Interesting experiments were made last week between Paris and London with a new rapid telegraphic apparatus. The inventors, Pollak and Viarig, claim that the instrument can transmit 40,000 words an hour with the help of six clerks. The messages arrive in written instead of telegraphic characters.

Charles Heller, his wife Josephine, George Nolan and the latter's wife were found dead, having been asphyxiated by gas in a house on Central avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. Owing to family discord Mrs. Heller is quoted as having said recently: "If things don't get better death will soon come to all of us."

Lieutenant-General von Trotha, commander of the forces in German Southwest Africa, reports a sharp encounter between Lieutenant Eymael's detachment of troops and several Hereros bands twenty miles north of Dajia. The Germans surprised the natives, who fled eastward, leaving sixty-two men killed.

James U. Sammis, internal revenue collector for the Northern District of Iowa, has been requested to resign. It is stated at the Treasury Department that the basis for this request is the fact that Sammis permitted one of his deputies to divide his salary contrary to law with Sammis' brother, who also was a deputy.

It is positively asserted by the Japanese that most of the Russian war ships sunk at Port Arthur can be floated, repaired and made available for future service. It has been ascertained that the explosions by which the Russians hoped to destroy them affected only their plating and did not damage the structural parts.

The upper house of the Prussian Diet has adopted the bill for state purchase of the Hibernia coal mines. The Minister of Commerce announced that he and the Finance Minister were thoroughly opposed to any general nationalization of the coal mines, but that the nationalization of the Hibernia mines was necessary in order to give power over the coal syndicate.

Fire destroyed the Brevoort House, 143-145 Madison street, Chicago, causing a loss of $100,000 to the building and hotel furniture and forcing 150 guests to make a hurried departure. Three firemen were hurt. None of the guests were injured. Louis W. Weil, a salesman for a jewelry firm in New York, reported to the police that $10,000 worth of jewelry had disappeared from his room.

A remarkable case came up in Judge Robinson's court in Honolulu last week when a native named Kahiliailau, 89 years of age, accused of murder in the first degree, entered a plea of guilty to the crime in the second degree and was sentenced to the minimum of twenty years. That means that he will get his freedom when he is 109 years old. He has lived most of his life in Oahu prison, having served two long sentences before for homicide. His last victim was a native named Kane.

A panic was narrowly averted at MacCauley's Theater, Louisville, Ky., during a performance given by Maxine Elliott and her company. While the second act was on the odor of smoke, apparently coming from the upper part of the house, created uneasiness among the audience, the largest of the season. The curtain was rung down and some one in the gallery shouted "There is a fire up here." Persons in all parts of the house began reaching for their wraps. The audience, however, was quieted and a panic averted.

Union hours for monkeys, when owned by hand-organ artists, is one of the provisions of a bill passed by the Nebraska Senate last week. The measure in general prohibits cruelty to animals and was introduced at the request of the Nebraska Anti-Cruelty Society. Its authors, however, were prompted to include a provision concerning monkeys by the methods of a band of hand-organ grinders, who plied their vocation at the State Fair last season, using the monkeys in the gathering of coins from twelve to sixteen hours a day. Hereafter any organ-grinder compelling a monkey to work more than eight hours a day will be subjected to a heavy fine.

Resents Carrie Nation's Rudeness.

Medicine Lodge, Kansas.—To use her own words, Carrie Nation was yanked from a hack by her hair the other night. "Bill" Horn, widely known throughout the Southwest as a "character," was the man who did the yanking. Mrs. Nation made the charge in court. "Bill" admitted he was present at the informal emerging of Mrs. Nation from the hack and assisted in the process. "She called me a drunken sot and jerked a cigar out of my mouth," he said to the jury, in extenuation. The jury thought "Bill" was justified in using force, because he had lost the better part of a 5-cent cigar, and the verdict was "not guilty." Mrs. Nation testified that Horn had not only ejected her from the carriage, but had thrown her into a snowdrift after beating and kicking her. She said this was the first time she had ever been scared by a man.

Lost in Blizzard on Frozen Lake.

Cheboygan, Mich.—Albert Fluery walked on the ice from Bois Blanc island to this city Saturday night to get medicine for his sick child. The mercury was 16 degrees below zero and a wind storm was raging, but he bravely set out on the return trip about midnight with a lantern and compass to guide him. That was the last seen of him and there is little doubt that he perished and his body was covered by drifting snow. His wife came to this city to look for him and large searching parties were organized, both here and on the island to search for his body. He was 31 years old.

Japanese for South America.

Seattle.—It is reported that the Kruse line steamer Centennial has been chartered for a voyage from Honolulu to South America to carry more than 500 Japanese who have been hired to do railroad work. The Centennial reached port from San Francisco and her officers reported that the vessel will likely be withdrawn from the run for an indefinite period.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents In Various Parts of the West.

Henry Tornroth, a pioneer hotel man of Eureka, died last week, aged 68 years. He had been a resident of Eureka for forty years.

Lee Sang, a Chinese laborer, was struck by a train from Mill Valley last week and instantly killed. The accident occurred near the plaza at Sausalito.

Dr. N. P. Duncan died at Hanford from heart failure. He was president of the Hanford National Bank and the Tulare Lake, Land and Canal Irrigation Company.

S. S. Spencer, a laborer, was struck and instantly killed last week while felling a tree in Redwood valley, near Ukiah. He was about 40 years old and leaves a family.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, in Salt Lake City, E. H. Harriman was elected a member of the Board of Directors.

F. A. Falkenburg, head consul of the Woodmen of the World and president of the National Fraternal Congress, died last week in Los Angeles of a complication of nervous and kidney troubles.

Casper Lilly, under sentence of eighteen months in the Fresno County Jail for assault with a deadly weapon on Constable C. E. Strivens, at Herndon, has escaped. He was a trusty at the jail.

M. A. Bates, credit man for Allen & Lewis, wholesale grocers of Portland, Or., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Despondency owing to recent illness is believed to be the cause.

The omnibus public building bill, as reported by the committee, contains an item of $175,000 for a public building at Eureka, $45,000 for work on the Fresno building and $10,000 for a site for a building at Santa Cruz.

Sheriff Fenton and Deputy Sheriff Alston, of Butte, Mont., after a fierce fight, in which more than fifty shots were exchanged, have captured near Basin, Wyo., "Oklahoma" Combs and "Denver" Lane, who a month ago escaped from the jail at Billings, Mont.

Maurice Braugh, a consumptive patient at the County Hospital in San Diego, committed suicide by shooting himself. He went to a lumber yard at the foot of Fourth street and kneeling down fired a bullet through his head. Deceased was a Dane, 23 years old.

J. W. Gregg, a pioneer resident and capitalist of Carmel valley, near Salinas, was found dead in bed last week. He was 76 years of age, a native of Virginia, and came to this State in 1849. He leaves three married daughters. Death was due to heart disease.

Sheriff Dunlap and Under Sheriff James Daly of Napa county, arrested at Napa Junction last week three men, who were acting suspiciously. They proved to be men wanted for burglary committed at Cordelia a few days before. A large quantity of stolen cutlery was found on the prisoners.

A fire in Sebastopol last week caused a loss of more than $35,000. The fire was discovered by citizens returning from a meeting at which was discussed a plan to bond the city to purchase fire-fighting apparatus. This is the third serious fire in Sebastopol in three months, the total property loss aggregating $100,000.

Without solicitation and in recognition of the valuable services done to geology and anthropology by the researches of the California paleontologists in the limestone caves of Shasta county, the Archaeological Institute of America has just appropriated $500 to be expended by the University of California in continuing the explorations and excavations in these caverns.

Francisca Guadalupe Vallejo, wife of General John B. Frisbie, an old and wealthy American resident of Mexico City, died last week of pneumonia. Mrs. Frisbie was the first white child born in the Sonoma valley in California, and her father was the famous General Vallejo, head of the Mexican military department in California before the annexation of that territory to the United States.

Morris Rothchild, a well-known race track man of Chicago, committed suicide at the Hotel Lexington, Los Angeles, by shooting himself in the temple with a revolver. Rothchild was 42 years of age, and had suffered from lung trouble and a complication of diseases. He left a note saying that he killed himself because of ill-health, and directing that his personal effects be sent to his family at Chicago.

C. McCrory was arrested last week at Dinuba under a charge of arson. A box of sacking soaked in coal oil was discovered under the porch of the residence of E. F. Smith. In the box a piece of lighted candle was wedged. If the discovery had been delayed the candle would have ignited the sacking. McCrory was arrested on suspicion because of threats he had made recently when Smith had him arrested for beating a livery bill.

Fraud order has been issued against "Working Supply Co." and Edward Groner of San Pedro, Cal. Groner advertised for women to write letters at home, offering $8 or $9 a week. When they applied for work he required them to buy a patent shirt waist fastener for 25 cents which cost him 8 cents, and to pay $1 to secure a guarantee that they would be steadily employed. He then gave them long letters to copy at rates which precluded them from making living wages.

Four boys, between the ages of 17 and 19 years, are in the County Jail at Tacoma, Wash., charged with having been engaged in horse-stealing for several months. They had grown too bold in their operations, and, by their own acts, furnished the clew to their work. As Ralph Bennett, a liveryman of South Tacoma, was coming to Tacoma on a street car he saw some boys driving a wagon to which one of his missing horses was tied. He caused their arrest, and Bert Elmore confessed that he and three others had been stealing horses and keeping them in an unused barn until they could dispose of them. Many complaints have been made of missing horses, and the cause seems to have been found in the arrest of this gang of lawless boys. Elmore's father is a well-known contractor.

BEGGAR'S GARB LIKE A MINT.

Search of "Apple Mary's" Clothing Uncovers All Kinds of Money.

New York.—Mary Ward, a little old woman known along the East river water front for the last thirty years as "Apple Mary," has been arrested on a charge of begging with a basket of fruit on her arm. Search by the police matron revealed more than $100 in coins hidden in some small parcels in her clothing. Here are some of the things found: $19.50 in pennies, $25.50 in nickels, $15 in ten cent pieces, $13 in quarters and $8 in bills so dirty that it took a long time to decipher their denominations.

When the search began it was noticed that Mary talked with an impediment and when Captain Hodgkins questioned her closely she took several bills out of her mouth.

Mary is believed to have a large account in a savings bank. She was held on a charge of vagrancy.

Mary has been occupying a room on the top floor of a house in a squalid district. Every day, rain or shine, she is to be seen along the water front, selling her little store of fruit, which, the police say, is a subterfuge for begging pennies from sailors.

High Heels Cost Woman a Leg.

New York.—High-heeled shoes have cost the young wife of Howard Good of this city a leg. It was amputated below the knee in St. Luke's Hospital. Mrs. Good's troubles began one evening when on the way to the theater with her husband one of her high heels caught in a crevice in the sidewalk. She received a violent fall, spraining her ankle. Since the accident she has been a cripple and able to get about only with crutches. Finally necrosis of the bone set in, and as a last resort to save her life the physicians ordered amputation. "It was all due to high-heeled shoes," said Mrs. Good. "If the women but knew what I have suffered and what I must suffer throughout life, now that my leg must be amputated, high heels would find no place in the market."

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits.... July 1 to Feb. 1
Rail.....October 15 to Nov. 16
Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.
Deer.....August 1 to October 1
Trout.....April 1 to November 1
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.

The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.

The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of $25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover October 15 to February 15.
Mountain Quail and Grouse...Sept. 1 to Feb. 15
Doves.....July 1 to Feb. 15
Tree Squirrel.....Aug. 1 to Oct. 1
Male Deer.....July 15 to Nov. 1
Pheasant and Meadow Lark killing prohibited
Trout.....April 1 to Nov. 1
Steelhead (in tidewater) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 16
Striped Bass.....Three-pound
Black Bass.....July 1 to Jan. 1
Salmon.....Oct 16 to Sept. 10
Lobster or Crawfish.....Aug. 15 to April 1
Shrimp.....Sept. 1 to May 1
Crabs 6 inches across back... Oct. 31 to Sept. 1
Sturgeon and Female Crab.....Prohibited
Abalone.....Less than 15 inches round

EMBASSADORS ENTER REFUSAL.

Proposal of Prince George for Annexation of Crete to Greece Denied.

Berlin.—The Embassadors of Great Britain, Italy and Russia Monday presented a note to the German Foreign Office definitely declining to accede to the proposition of Prince George of Greece in favor of the annexation of the island of Crete by Greece.

Prince George of Greece, Commissioner-General of the powers in Crete, visited Rome in September of last year in order to test the ground for a petition of the inhabitants of Crete asking for his removal because of alleged misrule. The petition was presented to the Italian Foreign Minister, who, assisted by the Russian, French and British Embassadors, has charge of the supervision of affairs in Crete.

He visited the Italian Foreign Office, and, in the course of a discussion of the situation, expressed the opinion that it was impossible to delay further the union of Crete and Greece, because of racial, religious, economic and political reasons. He expressed the belief that Crete should be joined to Greece, as Bosnia was joined to Austria in 1878 by the treaty of Berlin, Turkey remaining nominally the high sovereign and the European powers withdrawing their troops from the island, their places being taken by Greek soldiers.

Bad Conduct Loses Him a Fortune.

Salinas.—The will of the late Joseph P. Gregg, a Monterey capitalist, was filed Monday. It divides an estate valued at $150,000 among the three daughters of the deceased. A son, Joseph Gregg, who is now serving a sentence for burglary, is left $500. The will expressly states that the disinheritance of the son was intentional as his conduct had caused the decedent deep mortification and anxiety.

good news

We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

DAMAGED DOCUMENT

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

A billion dollars for the navy in 22 years is a good deal, but it is a pretty good navy.

There are times when an insurance company looks like a grasping octopus, and there are other times.

Jiu-jitsu is to be introduced at the Annapolis Naval Academy. Let the West Point boys watch out when the next football game comes off.

"Why are the policemen so popular with servant girls?" asks a subscriber. Don't know, unless the girls know the penalty of resisting an officer.

It is a real earl whom the youngest Miss Leiter married. That may not be a dig at the other girls of the family, but it does seem to be a dig.

Father Angelo of Pennsylvania says lovers should not sit on the same sofa. As they have experience in such matters and he has not, his protest lacks power.

Russia's war expenditures for last year were $364,000,000. Add to this the loss in life and we may understand why the Russian people are clamoring for peace.

A prominent educator says cheap shoes are destroying the beauty of American women. Shoo! Down with the man who can't see that American women are becoming more beautiful all the time.

We offer no opinion on the assertion of the Presbyterian clergyman that "the doctrine of the fall of man in Adam is a disastrous blunder." But we are sure the apple incident was a blunder on Adam's part.

General Howard lately saw for the first time a letter which General Sherman wrote to him forty years ago. The letter went astray, but the message was sent in another way and was received. The letter, after many vicissitudes, was framed as a precious relic. General Howard first saw it in the frame. Of course there was no rural free delivery in the army camp forty years ago, and probably that accounts for the tardy receipt of the letter.

Leading Southern newspapers are actually preaching against the prevalent practice of carrying firearms, to which too many differences are referred, and there is plenty of need for it. Why should anybody desire to settle in regions where the pistol is so handy as to be a fatal commonplace of the life? This is one of the practical considerations involved that needs to be pressed home more vigorously. Civilization fails where firearms are supreme.

Ordinarily a great fortune is built up like a stone wall—a stone at a time. The young man who declines to lay the first stone, because it comes so far short of a wall, will never make progress in financial masonry. An immense proportion of the people of this country live up to their incomes, laying aside nothing for the traditional rainy day. Because they cannot save $1,000 in a bunch they save nothing. The greatest financial kings of the world have not been above taking care of the pennies even.

The ossified man, the bearded woman, the four-legged boy and the original rubber-neck can no longer make large incomes by exhibiting themselves to a curious public. There was a time when a good freak would receive $125 or $150 a week for sitting on a platform. It has been proved by the experiments of the last two years at Coney Island that the more respectable an entertainment and the more it appeals to the average well-conducted American household the more profitable it is. It is a good sign of public development.

"Shakspeare's Bible" was sold in London a few weeks ago for more than a thousand dollars. The book was printed in 1613, three years before Shakspeare's death, and is a copy of the King James Version. It contains two signatures, one "William Shakspeare," and the other "Willm Shakspeare," but who wrote them is a question which scholars are still debating. It is interesting to remember that the great English version of the Bible was a contemporary of "Hamlet" and "Macbeth." Poetry and prose reached their highest development in the same decade.

Now and then one hears of lamentation that Americans are not the sturdy race they used to be. The homespun ways of the pioneers are contrasted with the silken ways of their descendants and the conclusion is reached that the American of today is a creature of predigested foods and skim milk. Let all such Jeremiahs glance at the bill of fare for Senator Platt's recent breakfast and be forever silenced. Here is what a lot of politicans tackled for their morning meal: Buckwheat cakes and maple sirup, venison, sweet and hard cider, and pumpkin, apple and mince pie. Think of it, ye pepsin swallowers—hard cider and mince pie for breakfast.

If the pitiful human heart will but make in one tenderly pleading, thunderously reverberating demand, kept up year in, year out, this hideously cruel waste and drain of war will stop. Noble souls are already rousing to resolute action and in this the American government has, thank God, taken the lead. Reason and love shall dominate brute, tiger passion. There shall be tribunals, supreme courts of the nations, which shall interdict private vengeance and bloodshed between nations, as our law courts have already interdicted it between private citizens. But these tribunals will have no weight of authority until backed up by my heart, your heart and the universal heart.

It is singular to hear a minister of the gospel denouncing the proverb, "Honesty is the best policy." But Bishop Curtis, vicar general of the archdiocese of Baltimore, took occasion in his sermon the other day to expose what he calls its fallacy. He begged his hearers not to expect success from a worldly standpoint simply by following honest dealing. He claimed that the man who trusted to it for success was likely to be disappointed. He further held that it was best that it was so, "else where is the virtue in being honest if worldly advantage is its goal?" In a way the vicar is right. Simple honesty of itself does not lead to success. A man must have breadth of intelligence, a grasp on affairs, a power to adapt means to ends, a quick perception and an equal readiness to change as the situation changes if he would be successful. The merely honest man may sit in his office forever and gain nothing, while the intelligent fox next door seizes all the business. Yet even the foxy individual pays his tribute to the advantages gained by honesty. He is sure to assume the air of sincerity and fair dealing, knowing it has a market value. He would not willingly be thought dishonest, for he knows it would injure his chances of success. As for honesty per se, he may not care a whit, but he cannot afford to do without the appearance of it. The revelations that are made from time to time of corruptions in the business world, especially in those who have had marked success, leaves the impression that corruption and dishonesty are the rule and straightforward business methods the exception. The fact is that cases of fraud are heralded far and wide, while the innumerable transactions conducted with honesty are not reported by the press, nor is there occasion for bringing them into the courts. The substantial character of the business world, on the whole, is a testimony to the truth of the proverb. Each man supposes the other man to be honest in his dealings, because honesty is the rule and deceit the exception. The grocer who misrepresents his goods soon proves himself a failure. The dealer in worthless stocks and bonds sooner or later finds his business at an end. An enormous degree of honesty is requisite for a business of any magnitude and in spite of all the things that tend to hinder legitimate business it is the legitimate business after all that is successful in the long run. Honesty is the best policy.

Typical Lake of Italy.

For two years an exhaustive monograph on a typical lake of Italy has been in course of preparation by the Italian Geographical Society. The picturesque lake of Bolsena, within easy reach from Rome, was selected for the purpose, and the studies include the geographical and geological features, the rainfall and temperature and seasonal variation, the changes of level, the seiches of rhythmical pulsations of the surface, and the life forms. The seiches constitute one of the most interesting of the phenomena. These have a regular period of twelve or fifteen minutes, the rise of the water on occasions reaching a foot, and the oscillations are often so marked that the natives speak of the lake as panting. They are more conspicuous at Narta than on the opposite side of the lake at Bolsena, a rise of seven inches at the former being correlated, with one of four inches at the latter.

Eugenie and the Cholera.

When Napoleon III. was at the zenith of his power there was a terrible outbreak of cholera in France. Every day the Empress Eugenie visited the hospitals to do what she could by superintendence and example to forward the noble work of allaying the sufferings of the stricken. One morning a parish priest rushed into the ward where the empress was ministering to a dying man.

"Oh, your majesty," said the priest, "two hours ago my curate was breakfasting with me, and now he is dead!"

The empress smiled calmly. "That is well," said she.

"Well?" echoed the priest.

"Yes, it is well. When once cholera becomes as violent as this is it ceases."

The empress was right. From that day the plague abated.

Babies and Boots.

Gypsies carry their babies in old shawls slung over their shoulders and tied about the waist. North American Indians carry their babies on the backs of squaws—cradle and all. But the Eskimo women of Labrador carry their babies in their boots. These boots come up to the knee and are wide at the top, with a flap in front. In these the little brown babies live and are happy.

Far from It.

Young Widow (to partner at ball)—Mr. Crogan, I've made a wager of a pound of chocolate that you are a single man. Mr. Crogan—Ye've lost, ma'am. I'm wan av thriplets.—Chicago Tribune.

A Success.

"Do tell us what Mrs. Bouncer is like."

"Well, she's a woman of 60 who looks 50, thinks she's 40, dresses like 30, and acts like 20."—Life.

GIRDLING FRUIT TREES.

Among the many practices that are used by the fruit-grower to produce better fruit we find that of girdling of peculiar interest. Between the bark and the wood is the living portion of the tree in which exists the circulatory system of the plant. Through the inner portion of this living part of the tree the sap ascends from the roots to the leaves and there is elaborated into plant food. From the leaves this plant food is distributed to all parts of the plant through the outer portion of the circulatory system.

In girdling a tree, if the living portion is cut completely through, the sap is prevented from moving past the girdle from either direction, but if the outer portion only is severed then the sap can flow to the leaves, but cannot get back beyond where the cut is made. By continuing to add to the supply of food in the part of the tree above the girdle and not allowing any to get back to the roots there soon accumulates an over-abundance of assimilated food in that portion and which with proper care and management may be made to grow a few large specimens for show purposes, the resultant fruits being simply the outcome of abnormal conditions and the extra size that has been thus attained can not be perpetuated.

A rude form of this principle is practiced on old orchards where it is the intention, in a few years, to dispose of the trees. By pounding the trunks of the trees the sap going down is interrupted similar to the way above described, and the result is that larger yields are produced for a few years. Such a practice should not be adopted unless it is the intention to destroy the orchard in a few years, for the life of the trees will be greatly shortened.—Michigan Farmer.

SOILS FOR PLUM TREES.

The old notion used to be that plums preferred a heavy clay soil. This is still true for certain classes of plums, particularly the Domesticas and Damsons. But some other plums thrive in other soils, so that by choosing the varieties best adapted to particular situations, plums may be grown almost anywhere. Even light, sandy soils are suitable to the Japanese varieties, and some of the hybrids. Taking all kinds of plums together, however, the best soil is that which would be suitable for apples; and the general rule regarding apples is that they will thrive on any soil well suited to potatoes. A loose, deep, gravelly soil, with an open subsoil is the best for all orchard trees in this climate. This is what should be chosen where it is available. Where it cannot be had, almost any soil will do, providing only that it is well drained, preferably by closed stone or tile underdrains, before the trees are planted.—Professor F. A. Waugh.

BEST AGE TO BREED HEIFERS.

Breeders are not agreed as to the best age for putting the heifer into the breeding herd. Many maintain that she will develop into a better milker by being started early.

If this practice of early breeding is carried out we have got to accept the small or medium-sized cow. If we breed late and less frequently, the cow becomes larger, because the blood made in the animal is directed to the undesirable parts during times when it would otherwise be directed in part to the udder. Furthermore, the nervous system which presides over the distribution of the blood through these undesirable parts, becomes enlarged during these periods to such a degree that even when maternity ensues, not so much blood is directed to the udder as would otherwise have been the case. Furthermore, because we wish to avoid the tendency of the nervous system to direct blood and energy to these undesirable parts of the dairy cow, we do not feed the animal too luxuriously during the time she is not in milk. This practice also tends to prevent the cow from becoming a large one.

There is an almost general agreement of opinion that the right time to breed for the first calf is at about fifteen months of age, this period varying somewhat according to the size and vigor of the animal. If an animal is sufficiently vigorous and of a good enough size when she comes to this age and is not bred, she goes on to a beefy tendency more or less fast, according to hereditary inclinations.

Probably every breeder of long experience has noticed the tendency to a bull-headed development if heifers are delayed in breeding. This tendency is due to the fact that blood which would have been directed to the hind quarters through the stimulus of the activity in the uterus is drawn to the forward part of the animal through the influence of the brain, if the animal is not pregnant.—Dr. Kitchen in Jersey Bulletin.

POULTRY RAISING PROFITABLE.

Not infrequently we hear the remark: "There is big money in the poultry business if one will make a specialty of it." Again, many persons inquire about the money to be made in the business and express a desire to engage in the business if they can be assured that it will pay.

Usually such people are city bred, or have had no experience in the poultry business and not much in any line of agriculture. They have heard or read of some one who is making money from fowls and believe they can do the same. Many such people have no knowledge of the habits of fowls, of the composition of eggs and foods and of the many, many perplexing problems that confront the poultry raisers and that have to be overcome before profits put in an appearance.

One might just about as well advise one that gold could be obtained in a limestone quarry as to assure every inquirer that he or she can make money from the outset raising chickens. The only advice that can be offered to such persons is to thoroughly investigate, visit some of the large, successful poultry farms, and get an idea of what it means to make hens pay, and if still imbued with enthusiasm start in a small way, but let the greater effort be directed towards storing the mind with knowledge the first year or two. Study poultry literature, visit all the poultry farms and shows possible, study breeds and feeds and feeding, and as knowledge increases increase the business.

"Can I make money in the poultry business?" is a question no one can answer. A person might just as well ask the editor if he can make money raising pineapples, in the railroad business or any other line of effort he knows nothing about. Lots of people are making money in the poultry business and there is plenty of room for others. Poultry raising is just as much a business as manufacturing or banking and requires just as much brain capacity. No business will run itself and make money for any one who may take it up.

There is money in the business and profits will be commensurate with the amount of energy, knowledge and skill put into it. Whether or not one can make it pay is a question for them alone to solve.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

RED SPIDER IN THE GREEN HOUSE.

When once thoroughly established on green house plants, or window plants, there is no more serious pest than the red spider. These pests congregate in great quantities on the under surface of the leaves and, by means of their vast numbers of punctures, deprive the foliage of its vitality and the leaves become gray and drop off. Moisture is fatal to this pest, and one of the best remedies is to thoroughly saturate the under side of the affected plants. This can be done by forcing a fine spray on the under side of the plant. A spray of laundry soap will also be found beneficial. This can be made of a strength of one pound of common rosin soap to six gallons of water, and should be applied warm. Dry sulphur dust among the foliage, by means of an insect gun, will be found beneficial, as the sulphur fumes are fatal to the spider. For window plants in pots, as good a measure as any is to dip them in luke warm water each morning until the pest disappears. Plants should be carefully examined frequently and as soon as they show any signs of the pest should be treated as above directed.—John Isaac in Pacific Tree and Vine.

EXTENSION OF ROOT.

It is often said and generally believed that in orchard trees, the roots extend about as far in every direction as the branches. The fact is, they extend much further, and at ordinary distances the roots not only meet, but overlap, and consequently interfere. An illustration recently published in the California Cultivator shows a tree with its roots, furnished by the Arizona Experiment Station, in which the roots extend three and a half times the distance of the branches. We are of opinion that this is not an exceptional case, though it may possibly exceed the average root spread of our orchard trees in the South. Then, again, the character of the soil and subsoil may affect the root growth, a porous soil inviting the roots downward, and hardpan checking the downward and stimulating lateral growth.—Farm and Ranch.

WOOD ASHES FOR FRUIT TREES.

Not a peck of wood ashes should be thrown away on the farm. There is money in the ashes to the owner of an orchard. Ashes feed the peach and plum trees with potash. Ashes will act as a mulch and cause the soil to retain water through a dry season. Ashes have lime in them as well as a small per centum of phosphoric acid. They are valuable if placed in the garden—ashes improve the fruits and vegetables.—Ex.

HORSE NOTES.

Finely bred intelligent horses are often very nervous.

In training a horse to walk fast he is not injured for any other gait.

Never leave the mud on the legs and feet of the horse over night.

A pretty and well-shaped foot on a horse does not always mean a good or sound foot.

The time to treat a lame or sick horse is the first time you discover that something is wrong.

A BRUTAL EXHIBITION.

Columbia College Students Engage in a Fierce Encounter.

Kingdon Gould, son of George Gould, enrolled as a student in Columbia University, New York City, has avoided the freshman's experience of hazing. The sophomores attempted to kidnap him and take him to their banquet, which the victim is not permitted to enjoy, for only empty plates are served him, and later he was to be subjected to rough treatment. Young Gould was pursued by sophomores and ran to one of the chapter houses of the university. Overtaken by his pursuers he whipped out a revolver and threatened to shoot if hands were laid upon him. Then backing his way into the house with the upraised revolver in hand he discharged it over the heads of his would-be captors. He gained the inside, barred entrance to the same, summoned police protection and with his father was taken home in a cab.

Enraged at the failure to secure Gould the sophomores and the freshmen classes met around the subway station at 106th street and for half an hour 300 men fought each other with fists and wrestled as well. It was a brutal scene. The police were powerless to quell the mob and those who

KINGDON GOULD.

did start in to interfere were tossed around like pigmies in the hands of a giant. Finally they concluded to let the students fight it out themselves. Once the freshmen formed a flying wedge and rushed the sophomore center and then the air was filled with flying legs and arms and whirling bodies. The rival classes fought in battalions, squads, companies and singly. Two and three men would pick out a nice snowbank and argue it out there, in the majority of the cases disappearing beneath the snow. They fought for half a mile within the college grounds and the street looked as if struggling men were having a roll over and battle for their lives. All the glass in the subway station was smashed where the quarrel began and torn clothing and hair in handfuls from the scalps of the fighters were scattered over the half mile of the ground contested.

GROWTH IN CHURCH MEMBERSHIP DURING YEAR.

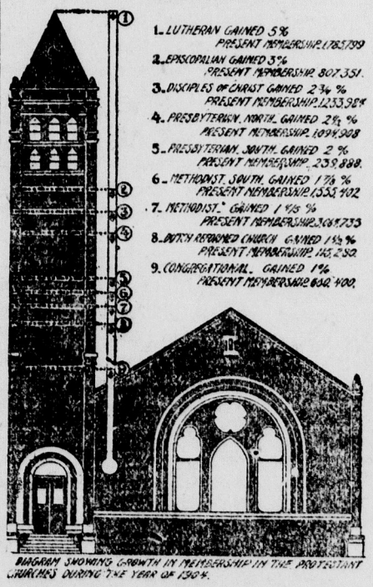

DIAGRAM SHOWING GROWTH IN MEMBERSHIP IN THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES DURING THE YEAR OF 1904.

From statistics coming from a reliable source the above diagrams have been made up showing the comparative growth in membership of nine denominations. As will be seen, the Lutherans lead, while the Congregationalists are last on the list. The Baptists, who have grown largely during the past year, were not taken into account in the figures.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Some London Streets.

In some of the older and narrower streets and alleys of London may be seen at each end two upright posts. At first it might be supposed that they served no more useful purpose than affording material for children to swing on. But they are used to indicate that the streets which are guarded by the posts are closed to wheeled traffic. Some of the thoroughfares in the poorer parts of London are so narrow that a large vehicle would do serious damage if it were driven along them, and as they are generally short cuts would be much used were they not protected.

That Was Different.

Intended Tenant—Why, this room is perfectly bare. I thought you advertised "furnished rooms."

Landlady—I did. But I didn't say anything about furnishing the furniture.—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Chadwick doesn't owe us a cent, and never tried to borrow money from us. Isn't this being distinguished?

No, Cordelia, the railway tie is not a four-in-hand.

Binks—Are you going to get a new suit? Jinks—No, my tailor says he can't afford it.—Cincinnati Tribune.

A Compromise: Miranda—No, Fred. I won't take the armchair; you take it. Fred—Er—suppose we both take it?—Life.

"Young Dr. Swift calls every day on the little widow." "Dear me! Is she as ill as all that?" "No, but she is as pretty as all that."—Ex.

Foodle—My dear girl, I have a little more sense than you give me credit for. Mrs. Foodle—I am glad of that—for your sake!—Illustrated Bits.

"De only thing dat some people gits out of education," said Uncle Eben, "is de ability to talk so's people can't understand 'em."—Washington Star.

Binks—Skinnem tells me he is going into Catchem's law office as a partner. Jinks—Doesn't he mean as an accomplice? — Cinnati Commercial-Tribune.

She—Is skin grafting a very late discovery? He—No, it is only a new branch of a very old art; all grafting is a skin process.—Detroit Free Press.

Knicker—So the Newriches are getting culture? Bocker—Yes, they have learned to speak of a house beautiful instead of a beautiful house.—New York Sun.

Broker—No more margin to put up? Why, when the account was opened you told me you were well off. Lambley—So I was, but I didn't know it.—Town Topics.

She—Did you ever take your automobile apart to see how it worked? He—Well, not exactly. I have taken it apart to see how it didn't work.—Yonkers Statesman.

Mayme—What a gossip Mrs. Gadby is! Edith—Yes, indeed. I never tell her anything without finding out that she has already told it herself.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mr. Jones—My daughter is only 18. You had better wait until she is older. The Lover—Well, I've waited two years for her to get older, but she still stays at 18.—Judge.

After the Wake: Mrs. Cassidy—'Twas very natural he looked. Mrs. Casey—Aye! shure he looked fur all the wurld loike a loive man layin' there dead.—Illustrated Bits.

Giles—So you've got a place in that banking house? I suppose it was because you knew the president? Harris—Partly that, and partly because he didn't know me.—Boston Transcript.

Aunt Hannah—Have you told any one of your engagement to Mr. Sweeter? Edith—No; I haven't told a soul—except Bessie Miller, who thought he was going to ask her.—Boston Transcript.

Johnny Geehaw—Paw, what's the law of gravitation? Farmer Geehaw—I dunno. I hain't got time to keep up with all the fool statoots the durn legislatur' passes.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Highwayman—How much money have you got? Heldup—I couldn't guess. Highwayman—You can't guess the amount? Heldup—No. Highwayman—Then give it up.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Neighbors—I heard your dog howling last night. If he howls three nights in succession it's a sure sign of death. Nextdoor—Indeed! And who do you think will die? Neighbors—The dog.—Chicago News.

Seedy Stranger—Excuse me, sir, but can you change a dollar for me? Humanitarian—Why, yes. Seedy Stranger—Thanks. And now will kindly tell me where I can get the dollar?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"That Mrs. Snaggs is too much of a aristycrat fur me to mingle wid." "How's that?" "She was knocked down by a push cart and she had it put into de paper dat she was hit by an autermobile."—Detroit Free Press.

Tommy—Smokin' cigarettes is dead sure to hurt yer. Jimmy—G'on! Where did yer git dat notion? "From pop." "Aw! he wuz jist stringin' yer." "No, he wasn't stringin' me; he wuz strappin' me. Dat's how I knows it hurts."—Catholic Standard and Times.

"How do you account for the fact," asked the doctor, "as shown by actual investigation, that thirty-two out of every hundred criminals in the country are left-handed?" "That's easily accounted for," said the professor; "the other sixty-eight are right handed."—London Tit-Bits.

"Say," said the girl's dear little brother, "are you a baseball player?" "No," replied young Mr. Slowton, "what made you ask that?" "Oh, nothing, only when ma was askin' sis, the other day, whether you was ever goin' to come to bat, she said it looked to her as though you was playin' for your release."—Ex.

Mrs. Tittle—Wasn't it disgraceful the way these women talked during the play last night? Mrs. Tattle—Well, I should say so. Sarah Smookins was trying to tell me the fuss in the Brindles family, and those two women made such a clatter I couldn't hear more than half she said.—Boston Transcript.

"You are an hour late this morning, Sam." "Yes, sah, I know it, sah." "Well, what excuse have you?" "I was kicked by a mule on my way here, sah." "That ought not to have detained you an hour, Sam." "Well, you see, boss, it wouldn't have if he'd only have kicked me in dis direction, but he kicked me de other way!"—Yonkers Statesman.

AN HISTORIC FIGHT.

A FIGHT WHICH IS DESTINED TO BE HISTORIC.

When some future historian writes the story of the siege of Port Arthur many will be the graphic and thrilling scenes he will be called upon to depict. One such scene deals with the deadly struggle on the slopes of Ojikeishan, where Jap and Muscovite struggled with ropes, rocks, clubbed rifles and bullets for supremacy. During this particular combat, says the Illustrated London News, from which we reproduce the accompanying picture, the Japanese stormed a position so steep that they could obtain cover only by standing with their backs to the rocks and firing their rifles over their heads. The Russians finding they could not reach their adversaries so sheltered lowered ropes with running nooses and tried to lasso their assailants. As soon as they had caught a man they pulled him from cover and disposed of him. One Russian was dragged down by his own rope and broke both legs. The hurling of huge boulders also played a prominent part in the struggle.

FAMOUS INDIANA TRAGEDY.

James Gillespie Found Guilty of the Murder of His Sister.

The conviction of James Gillespie, on the charge of murdering his sister, Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, in Rising Sun, Ind., on Dec. 8, 1903, and his sentence to life imprisonment for the crime, meets with the approval of all persons who are familiar with the details of this tragedy which, at the time of its occurrence, awakened interest all over the United States. This was James Gillespie's second trial. A year ago he, with his sister, Mrs. Belle Seward, and Mr. and Mrs. Myron Barbour, were tried together for the murder and the jury disagreed. When the case came into court again, Gillespie demanded to be tried alone. His request was granted and after trial the jury, after three hours' deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty.

JAMES GILLESPIE.

The circumstances surrounding the murder of Elizabeth Gillespie and the social prominence in Indiana of all the actors in the tragedy, attracted widespread attention to the case. The Gillespie family was one of the oldest and proudest in Indiana. James Gillespie and his sister, Elizabeth, were twins. They were inseparable as children and young people. The girl became engaged at the age of 20, but on her brother's account broke the engagement. Though no word of trouble leaked out this beautiful society woman from that time grew in appearance from a young girl to an aged woman, her hair turning almost snowy white within a year. She never married nor did her brother, James.

Elizabeth devoted herself to the care of her widowed mother and threw herself heart and soul into plans which afforded pleasure to others. She was a leader in the social world and in church work. Then came trouble between her and her brother, and a family feud was brought on which culminated in murder. James Gillespie left his mother's house and went to live with his other sister, Mrs. Belle Seward, across the street. Dr. William Gillespie had married a niece of Dr. Thad Reamy, a noted Cincinnati physician, and had moved to that city. His wife's sister married Myron Barbour, and they lived directly across the street from the Gillespie homestead, adjoining the Seward residence.

On the evening of Dec. 8, 1903, Elizabeth Gillespie was preparing to receive at her home the Women's Literary Club, of Rising Sun. As she passed a window looking into the street from her parlor the report of a gun rang out in the darkness and Miss Gillespie fell to the floor, blood streaming from a jagged wound in her head. She died the day following. Suspicion at once fastened upon James Gillespie and he with the others named above were arrested and indicted for murder. It was shown at the trial that Elizabeth Gillespie lived in mortal terror of her brother. On the other hand, members of the family from all over the State, all of whom are wealthy, made a strong effort to save the family name and to free James Gillespie. The two trials were bitterly contested and thousands of dollars were lavished on lawyers by the defense. The State, however, won.

THEBES GLASS WORKERS.

The High Art that Flourished Over Forty Centuries Ago.

The glassblowers of ancient Thebes are known to have been equally as proficient in that particular art as is the most scientific craftsman of the same trade of the present day, after a lapse of over forty centuries of so called "progress." They were well acquainted with the art of staining glass and are known to have produced that commodity in great profusion and perfection. Rossellini gives an illustration of a piece of stained glass known to be 4,000 years old which displayed artistic taste of high order, both in tint and design.

In this case the color is struck through the vitrified structure, and he mentions designs struck entirely in pieces from a half to three-quarters of an inch thick, the color being perfectly incorporated with the structure of the piece and exactly the same on both the obverse and reverse sides.

The priests of P'tah at Memphis were adepts in the glassmaker's art, and not only did they have factories for manufacturing the common crystal variety, but they had learned the vitrifying of the different colors and of imitating precious stones to perfection. Their imitations of the amethyst and of the various other colored gems were so true to nature that even now, after they have lain in the desert sands from 2,000 to 4,000 years, it takes an expert to distinguish the genuine articles from the spurious. It has been shown that, besides being experts in glassmaking and coloring, they also used the diamond in cutting and engraving. In the British museum there is a beautiful piece of stained glass with an engraved emblazonment of the monarch Thothmes III., who lived 3,400 years ago.

Future of the Indians.

James Mooney, attached to the Smithsonian bureau of ethnology, sees a hopeless future for the Indians, among whom he has spent the greater portion of his life. He believes that it is practically impossible to civilize the Indian; that, having no ambition for improvement or progress, they will continue in their present state, dying out in numbers till they become simply roving bands.

Strong Love.

Patience—How do you know her love for him was strong?

Patrice—Because it broke him.

If genius and egotism always went together there would be a lot more genius.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.

Love is the secret of learning.

Prayer gives wings to our work.

Faultless men are likely to be forceless.

There is no following without forsaking.

Workers for God must be waiters on God.

No true soul is content to continue in doubt.

The uninfluential man often has the most influence.

No man's back ever breaks under the burdens of others.

Songs of triumph are often for the conquered and the slain.

A man's power on earth depends on his connection with heaven.

The devil never really hates us until we begin to love our enemies.

The golden age is not coming in by means of the copper collection.

When innocence is dependent on evidence it is innocence no longer.

Thoughtfulness doubles the value of a gift and often halves its cost.

Christ's yoke is built for two and so becomes a bond for Him and you.

One never secures the essentials without slighting some non-essentials.

No power comes of the steam made by pouring cold water on warm zeal.

Whatever a man thinks most worth while that is the object of his true worship.

Angels' songs last longest to men who are most anxious to repeat them to others.

Men who serve God to escape hell would serve any devil who promised them heaven.

Some men complain because they are choked trying to eat the table instead of the dinner.

The great thing is not so much to get people into the church as to get Christ into the people.

It's a good deal easier to catch the preacher's errors in pronunciation than his appeals for the collection.

There is nothing harder on the nerves or worse for the clothes than packing water on both shoulders.

The man who made the biggest fool of himself at election will be the first to denounce the excitement of a revival.

When God has buried your sins it is a sin to dig them up again, even though it be only to show them to your friends.

Some sensitive souls feel they cannot enjoy their Christmas dinner until they have given some poor soul a suit of worn-out summer underwear.

WEDDING JOKE THAT FAILED.

Big Cards Mailed to Couple Didn't Reach Them.

"A practical joke is something like a firecracker," said a New York bridegroom; "it may start out all right and then refuse to go off. When we were married two or three men that we knew made great threats about playing some prank on us; so, of course, we were in much apprehension, fearful lest our trunks be painted white or have big wedding bells or bags of rice tacked all over them. Nothing of this kind happened, however, and we reached our destination, after the wedding journey, apparently undetected—at all events, unmolested.

"In a few days I received from the postmaster of our home city a notification that a big package of mail was held there for me, the same to be forwarded when sufficient postage was paid. On my remittance there came along about one dozen huge cards which our interested, fun-loving friends had fixed up for our harassment. The cards were heavily printed with black paint with these announcements: 'We are newly married'; 'Make way for the bride and groom'; 'Here comes a wedding party,' etc. But the funny old boys who got them up and directed them to us at all the hotels along our possible wedding route made the fatal mistake of putting only 1-cent stamps on the big bridal posters, and they didn't meet us worth a cent.

"We are holding them, though," continued the New Yorker, according to the Detroit Free Press, "and the first man of that crowd who gets married will have the pleasure of eating his own words, so to speak—with sufficient postage. In the meantime the bridal cards look very decorative hung on the wall in our pretty little reception room."

A Right of the British Navy.

The British navy since the time of Alfred the Great has claimed the position of being "first among equals" and has maintained this position to the present day. It is acknowledged by the navies of the world in the fact that on meeting a British man-of-war they first salute, the courtesy being returned by the British ship. The Dutch resisted this demand until 1675 and the French until 1704, since which date it has been an item of international law.

Hard Blow.

Jack—So she gave you the mitten, old chap?

Tom—Well, it may have been a mitten, but it felt more like a boxing glove with a horseshoe in it.

A Practical Definition

The stamp of genius—the one every genius must inclose or never get his manuscript returned to him.—Baltimore American.

WOMEN AND FASHION

Mothers in the Schoolroom.

"It always does me good to have you make a visit to the school, Mrs. Johnson," said the teacher of Mrs. Johnson's two daughters. "That, I am sorry to say, is not generally true of mothers."

Undoubtedly the "schoolma'am" in question expressed the opinion held by most teachers in regard to most parents. The mother or father who comes to the school comes usually to complain that Mary has too much home study, or that John is not taught good manners, or to demand—not to request—that Gwendolen shall be excused from composition, or that Jane shall leave school an hour early for her music lesson. In these ways, and in a score of others, the mother's wishes run counter to the expert opinion of the teacher, and increase needlessly the difficulty of education.

So annoying is this friction that it comes to take too large a place in the teacher's mind. For one mother who comes to the school and makes trouble there are ten who do their best to further the plans of the skilled educator. The households in which the needs of the children are ignored for the pleasure of their elders are not nearly so many as those in which careful consideration is given to the habits and the occupations of the boys and girls.

Perhaps the thoughtful and unselfish mother stays a little too much in the background so far as the school is concerned. It would be well for her to express satisfaction with her children's education otherwise than by silence and absence.

Upon the teacher's ears, so used to the voice of peevish complaint and unreasonable request, there would often fall with cheer the hopeful word, "Mary is making such progress in her school that I thought I should like to come to tell you about it."—Youth's Companion.

The Hands.

Remember that one can have the hands in soap-suds with soft soap without injury to the skin, if the hands are dipped in vinegar or lemon-juice immediately after. The acids destroy the corrosive effects of the alkali, and make the hands soft and white. Indian meal and vinegar or lemon-juice used on the hands when roughened by cold or labor will heal or soften them. Rub the hands in this, and then wash off thoroughly and rub in glycerine. Those who suffer from chapped hands in the winter will find this very comforting.

Skirt Design.

Skirt of maroon serge with circular to p and stitched box plaits joined under a large button. Suitable for broadcloth.

To Destroy Moths.

Make a mixture of gasoline and one-fourth as much wood alcohol, in which has been dissolved as much corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) as it will hold. Inject this with a syringe into the cracks of a wall and floors and spray "infested" furniture with it behind and under upholstered seats, etc. Take one room at a time, being careful to have no fire or artificial light about, and shut the room up closely for eight hours. The process may have to be repeated once a month for perhaps three months if the infliction be grievous, but if faithfully done it is sure death to all vermin.

Dainty Matinee Waist.

A charming waist, appropriate for luncheons or matinees, is made from pale blue messaline. Yoke and stock are all-over, white lace, the design of which is large oval medallions. The blouse below yoke has four deep tucks, front and back. Similar treatment is also given the elbow sleeves, which are finished with a unique arrangement of lace. A blue chiffon rose is fastened in front, where a joining is made, and the crushed girdle is a dark shade of blue velvet, harmonizing with the material.

Caring for the Canary.

Vary the bill of fare for the canary. Add lettuce, sweet apples, cress and occasionally a bit of ripe pepper, seeds included, to his menu. Like Polly, he is fond of a cracker, and occasionally a little bread boiled with his milk. This should be reduced to a paste and given him cold. If he becomes asthmatic, give him lime and rape seed, with something from the above list, every week or two. If he is rough and sheds his feathers, look carefully for the almost microscopic red parasites with which he often becomes covered, when he must either have a bath of water and insect powder or one in a weak lotion of white precipitate and water. Afterward wash with warm soap and water, wrap in flannel and put near the fire to dry. When the feet become sore—if the cage is already kept scrupulously clean—bathe the feet ten minutes at a time two or three times a day.

Health and Beauty Hints.

Nothing contributes more toward a good complexion than frequent baths and brisk rubbings.

Potatoes, cereals and all starchy foods should be thoroughly cooked so that they may be easy to digest.

To relieve a gumboil a homely remedy is to take a thin strip of dried fig, dip it in milk, toast it and then apply hot to the swollen gum. Relief is speedy.

To go up and down stairs correctly is to cultivate good looks. You can make of stair climbing a gymnastic tonic or you can make it a hard, unpleasant task.

Skin eruptions show an impaired digestion and an impure condition of the blood. For the blood take the old-fashioned remedy of sulphur and molasses. Avoid rich and greasy foods and each morning before breakfast take a glass of hot water, in which you have squeezed the juice of an orange or lemon.

Custom of Ancient Origin.

Casting a shoe after a newly married couple is one of the oldest customs that still cling to the fabric of this up-to-date life. Centuries ago—nay, thousands of years ago—it was one of the means employed by the people of antiquity to indicate ownership. When a piece of land was purchased or given to one, or a man acquired ownership of a house, a cow, or took unto himself a wife, it was the established custom to cast a shoe over the land, the building, the animal or the woman, thus asserting to the world that he had acquired all rights of ownership. The custom is mentioned in several places in the Bible; for instance, in Psalms ix., 8, where the phrase, "Over Edom will I cast out my shoe," is employed to mean that by this method will ownership be asserted. Few who do it probably know why they cast a shoe after the newly married, but in this ancient custom is its origin found.—Answers.

Dont's for Mothers.

Don't try to divert when obedience is your right.

Don't allow your child to become a source of annoyance in a public vehicle.

Don't permit a fear to be implanted in your child. Deal summarily with those who would dare implant it.

Don't entertain all your friends with a detailed account of your children's marvelous sayings and doings.

Don't fret your children by perpetually worrying about them. They must have some common sense; teach them to make use of it.

Don't treat your son and your daughter at 20 as you would have treated them at 12. Remember that they are now a man and a woman.—Gabrielle E. Jackson.

SMART PHASES OF THE NEW REDINGOTE.

FASHION NOTES.

Woolen satin is a novelty.

Smooth cloths are smartest.

Muffs display two kinds of fur combined.

All the fur coats crave little capes of ermine.

Wear a plain silk blouse with your plaid skirts.

There is a decided tendency toward plain skirts.

A cloth made of rabbits' wool is seen in millinery.

Bright colors run riot in the silk petticoat corner.

Mink is accounted a comforting substitute for sable.

Brown is undoubtedly the fashionable color of the winter.

The finest of embroidery supplants lace on the new underwear.

Most of the taffeta frocks seem determined to be copper-brown.

Even the pert little plume that stands erect runs into several colors.

There are possibilities of a dainty evening wrap in an old white lace shawl.

One can have a dozen different kinds of hand bags without possessing too many.

It is generally accepted that a walking suit should have a plain cuff sleeve.

Silk waists of all-over work in broderie Anglaise pattern are very handsome.

Frock-coat suits are undoubtedly the most general choice. These are made of the various cloths, the coat being long and the skirt short.

Those very elaborate muffs of lace, flowers and velvet to match the costume are again carried this year, but only with dressy toilets.

A fine embroidery band, edged on both sides with narrow lace, comes by the yard, and of it you can make the daintiest collar and cuff sets.

White Felt Hat.

Here's a white felt hat, with Gainsborough brim and crushed tam crown of white silk, embroidered with violet pansies. Two violet plumes.

Be Kind.

The deepest wound from which the heart hath bled
Is from the unkind thing that you or I have said;
Therefore, be kind, 'tis but bread on life's stormy waters cast,
To be returned in that restless tomb vast.
Ere you have realized the greatness of your little deed,
You, too, may have felt the need
Of some kind word from a sincere friend given,
That will light thy being like contact with heaven.
—Exchange.

THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop

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BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1905.

The Yellow peril is upon us in California and it is 100,000 strong. It is not a warlike but a peaceful invasion, nevertheless, its effects will prove deadly if unchecked. Already there are 100,000 Japanese in this State, and more coming. With the termination of the war with Russia the stream of this immigration will greatly increase in volume. If unchecked it will fill every avenue of industry and in time reduce the wage of labor and the status of the laborer to the squalid condition of Asiatic countries.

Our public school building is no longer large enough to accommodate all the school children of this district. More room will have to be provided. Steps should be taken at once to that end. We suggest to the trustees of this School District that they take the matter in hand by calling a meeting of our citizens to consider and recommend a plan of action. The present site is like the building, not large enough for the purpose. Whether an addition is made to the present building or a new site procured for a new building, the subject is one of such prime importance that the best judgment of our citizens should be consulted in the matter.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Overcome by Sulphur Fumes.

New York.—Eight workmen were badly injured by an explosion of sulphur in the Brooklyn Sulphur Works in Brooklyn. Firemen and policemen who brought them out of the building were themselves much affected by breathing the sulphur fumes, and at one time ten firemen were lying on the sidewalk. It is believed four of the injured workmen will die. When the firemen arrived men were hanging from windows, and were taken down with the aid of scaling ladders.

Editor Sent to Jail for Slander.

Madrid.—The director of the newspaper El Pais has been sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to pay a fine of 30,000 pesetas, about $5800, for slandering Archbishop Nozaleda, who has been popularly accused of being too friendly with Amercians after the surrender of Manila, where he was Archbishop at the time. The agitation against him has been renewed since last May, when it was reporetd he was to be made a Cardinal.

Heavy Loss by Fire in Denver.

Denver, Colo.—The Symmes block, a three-story structure occupied by stores and offices, has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss estimated at $300,000. The cause of the fire has not been determined. The losses are fully covered by insurance.

Martial Law at Tsarskoe-Selo.

St. Petersburg.—Martial law has been declared at Tsarskoe-Selo owing to numerous threatening letters being received at the Palace. The Chief of the Secret Police has ordered special precautions to prevent any outrage on the imperial family.

Royal Couple to Wed.

Coburg, Germany.—The betrothal is announced of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha to the Princess Victoria. The Princess is a niece of the German Empress, while the bridegroom-elect is a nephew of King Edward of England.

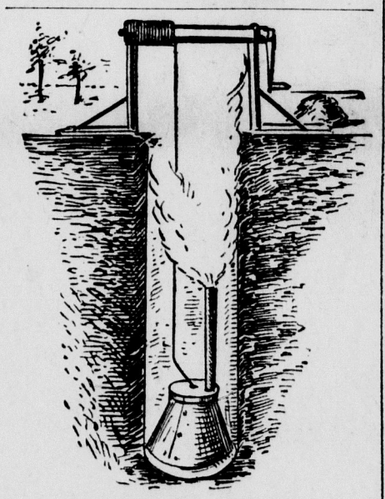
Useful Lemon Squeezer.

Machines are built nowadays which dispense entirely with hand labor, but, of course, such machines are useful only where large quantities of a certain article are produced at a minimum of cost. It looks as if some of these principles were being inculcated by inventors into the smaller every day appliances, as for instance the lemon squeezer shown in the illustration. This lemon squeezer performs every operation necessary to obtain the juice from the lemon. All the user has to do is to place the lemon in position in the squeezer and by manipulating the handle the lemon is cut in half, the juice extracted and separated from the seeds, and when the squeezer is opened the seeds and skin are ejected and the juice of the lemon also dumped into a glass or cup placed in the bottom of the squeezer. The handle portion is separated from the lower portion and operates on hinges, so that, after placing the lemon in position and drawing the handle forward, the knife cuts the lemon in half, while the pressure squeezes the juice out of the lemon. The seeds drop down into trays, one on each side of the knife, these trays being actuated by springs, so that when the squeezer is opened the seeds and skin are ejected from the squeezer. A strainer is suspended under the trays, the juice passing through the strainer and into a cup placed below. The novelty and advantage of this contrivance will be apparent to everybody.

The patentee is Alexander McLaren, of Fort Worth, Texas.

Portable Apparatus for Thawing Frozen Ground.

Oftentimes during the cold winter months it is necessary to suspend building operations entirely, especially underground operations, on account of the frozen ground. Contractors and builders find this an obstacle very hard to overcome and one which entails extra expense and labor. Building a wood fire and gradually thawing the ground is a very crude and at the same time slow method, while blasting also has its disadvantages. A Seattle, Wash., man has patented a device especially for the purpose of thawing frozen ground, an illustration of which is shown here. It consists of a fire chamber with a detachable cylindrical hood or cover, this hood being made of sheet metal and perforated, allowing the air to enter and create sufficient draft to keep up a good fire. The hood is divided into detachable sections with suitable fastenings to hold the sections together and also to connect them to the base of the fire chamber. A draft pipe extends above an opening in the cover, a hook being attached to the latter, so that the whole apparatus can be lowered into an opening partly excavated. It will be seen that all the parts are so constituted and proportioned that the draft pipe, cover and hood can be arranged upon the fire chamber to form a compact package for transportation.

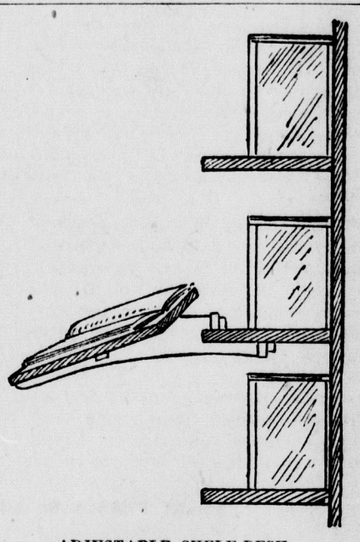


THAWS FROZEN GROUND.

Charles W. Joynt of Seattle, Wash., is the patentee.

Shelf for Books.

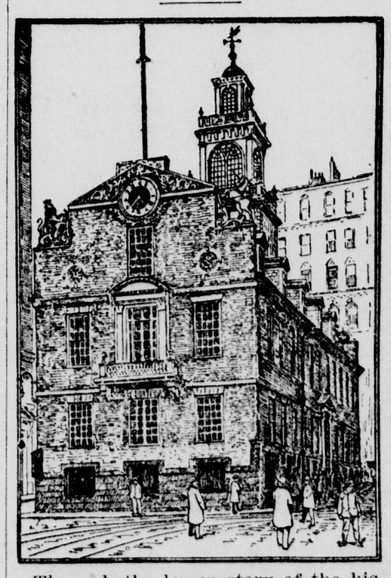
The high standard of educational methods in colleges and universities in the United States has put a premium on reading, not only for pleasure, but also for research. Libraries are well patronized, not only by the college student examining reference books, but also by his more unfortunate brother who cannot afford a college course. This does not keep the latter from reading all he can, and the demand for more libraries is constantly heard. A frequenter of libraries has patented the adjustable shelf-desk shown in the illustration, and its advantages will be readily apparent. Such a device is often wanted when examining books on the many shelves. It is extremely simple in construction and can be instantly moved from one shelf to another and placed where most convenient. A shelf-desk, as the inventor calls it, for holding the book is fastened to and supported by brackets, these brackets being shaped to conform to the size of the shelf. The end of the bracket which fits into the bookshelf is divided into two arms, the upper arm being shorter than the lower arm—the upper arm bearing against the upper side of the shelf and the lower one below the shelf. A clamping screw can also be affixed, but this is not absolutely necessary, as the arms are sufficient to hold the shelf-desk in position, the user removing and placing it where most convenient.



ADJUSTABLE SHELF-DESK.

Joseph A. Lawson of Menanda, N. Y., is the patentee.

FAMOUS OLD STATEHOUSE NOW A RAILROAD STETION.



Through the lower story of the historic old statehouse in Boston, built in 1743, are the entrances to the Devonshire street station of the newly opened East Boston tunnel. The royal governors under the first three Georges occupied these quarters when Massachusetts had a colonial government. Here John Hancock was inaugurated first governor of the commonwealth in 1780, and the State's general court sat in this building until 1798. The city government had possession from 1830 to 1839. In recent years the upper part of the building has been given to the collection of the Boston Historical Society.

Conan Doyle as a Detective.

A friend of Sir Conan Doyle once asked the great author of so many detective stories why he did not establish a detective agency and employ Sherlock Holmes' methods in solving his clients' mysteries and conducting his business.

"Well," said Sir Conan, "I have a very good reason. You see that all the knots of the Sherlock Holmes type were of my own tying, and, naturally, for me to untie them was simple. If I undertook to unravel the entanglements of other people I believe I should fail. On one occasion, however, I solved what might have been a puzzle to some. I was in a tailor's shop while a rather unattractive man was selecting a pair of trousers. He flatly objected to striped material, and I got the idea that he was an ex-convict. To satisfy myself I visited a number of prisons, and sure enough, I found that man's picture in the rogues' gallery. Doubtless he had had enough of striped wearing apparel."

The Russian Samovar.

Every Russian peasant who is prosperous enough to enjoy the luxury of tea has his samovar. At all inns each visitor is supplied with one. it invariably accompanies the traveler and the picnicker, and even the officers starting out upon a campaign find room for a small one in their baggage. Samovar signifies "self boiler." It is made of brass, lined with tin and with a tube in the center, in which the hot cinders of charcoal are placed after having been ignited. Often a pipe connects it with the chimney, and two friends will sit for hours drinking the boiling hot weak tea.—Harper's Bazar.

Her Resemblance to Mother.

Ethel—Papa, my teacher says I'm getting more like mamma every day.

Papa—Well, you mustn't talk so much in school, dear.—Yonkers Statesman.

Never tell a man that his boy looks like his mother if he owes you money.

One Hundred Years Ago.

Letters of marque and reprisal were issued by Great Britain against Spain.

Mr. Livingston, American minister to France, left Paris for Rome on business of state.

The tailors of New York City formed the first organization in that city having the character of a tradeu nion.

The dock yards at Cronstadt and Rivel were doing rush work and a formidable fleet was nearly ready.

A desperate struggle took place at Antwerp between Spanish and American sailors, the former mistaking the Americans for English.

Austria, Prussia and Russia were negotiating for the peace of continental Europe.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

The State of New York purchased 3,470 acres of land in the State from the Oneida Indians, who were to move farther west.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad was completed almost to Ellicot City, Md., and pleasure parties made the trip every day.

The customs were consolidated in Ireland.

The President's message reached New Orleans in four days and a half, the quickest trip then ever made between Washington, D. C., and the Louisiana metropolis.

Queen Christine of Portugal died, aged 54.

The American minister to Colombia obtained indemnity for American trading vessels captured by the Colombians.

Riotous demonstrations against labor saving machinery occurred in the south of England.

Fifty Years Ago.

The Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence river was carried away by the pressure of ice.

All liquor shops in New York were closed by order of the Mayor.

Soldiers and Indians of the war of 1812 assembled in Washington, D. C., to get Congress to give to each a grant of land of 150 acres.

A commercial convention from the southern and southwestern States assembled at New Orleans.

Railroad riots in Erie, Pa., were renewed, the tracks in the city torn up, and the bridges demolished.

Great numbers of unemployed workmen in New York were meeting every day, marching through the streets carrying banners, on which were such mottoes as "We want work; we must have it!"

The Governor General of Canada issued an order restoring the officers who took part against the government in the patriot war to their former places.

Forty Years Ago.

The Missouri convention passed an immediate emancipation ordinance.

Mass meetings were held in the large cities of the North to send supplies to Savannah.

The railroad bridge over the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, was completed, connecting central and western Iowa with Chicago and the East.

The Chicago stock exchange was organized with J. C. Hilton as president.

The report on incomes in the First District of Illinois showed that Potter Palmer, John V. Farwell and Peter Schuettler were the only persons in Chicago whose annual income exceeded $100,000.

Thirty Years Ago.

The trial of the action brought by Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher opened before Judge Neilson in New York.

Emile Pereire, the famous Paris banker, died.

The manner in which $275,000 of the Pacific Mail subsidy had been distributed, it was alleged by Richard B. Irwin, was disclosed to the congressional investigating committee.

Twenty Years Ago.

Grover Cleveland, President-elect, resigned as Governor of New York.

The press of London declared that a formal declaration of war by France against China was imminent.

The leading newspapers of England were demanding a change in the Gladstone ministry because of foreign policies.

Reports from Madrid placed the casualties of the recent earthquakes in Spain at 1,400 killed, 900 wounded and 43,000 homeless.

The Gladstone family was given prominence in the English press by the announcement of the premier's convalescence, Mrs. Gladstone's illness, and the son's approaching marriage.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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IF YOU WANT
GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

Understood His Business.

Irate Customer—See here! All my friends are laughing at this bargain suit I bought of you. They say it's a mile too big.

Dealer (gently)—Mine frient, I know de cloding peesness better dan your frients do. Shust you vait till it rains.

ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE

IMPORTANT TO POLICY HOLDERS

Read Carefully, then Cut Out and Paste on the Back of Your Fire Insurance Policy.

At and After a Fire.

Instruct the insured:

To save all he can.

To care for, clean up, dry out and air the saved property.

To keep an account of all expenses incurred in caring for saved property, and charge to the loss.

To keep open and continue business as if there were no insurance; he must not close his doors and wait for an adjuster.

That the Insurance Company will not take care of or take possession of his premises or of his saved property.

That any loss caused by his negligence to protcet and care for his property at or after a fire is not covered by the insurance contract; and

That all of the value of the property saved belongs to the insured, and all of the loss and loss expenses thereon up to the face of the policy is chargeable to the insurance.

Many small companies have been weakened by the Baltimore fire.

The policies of my companies are conflagration proof.

I represent strong companies only.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE,
South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

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AND

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LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

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AGENT

HAMBURG-BREMEN,
PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,
AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker,
Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

TOWN NEWS

Growing.

A year bountiful.

New barber shop in town.

Keep up with the procession.

Mrs. P. Ferriter was a visitor here Tuesday.

This town needs another or a larger school house.

Protect your home by a policy of fire insurance.

The Sylvia building on Grand avenue is enclosed.

Remember the benefit ball tonight at Butchers' Hall.

This is becoming more and more a home owners' town.

L. Guerra of San Francisco was a visitor here Tuesday.

The carpenters have the frame up of the two-story Hickey building.

Washington's Birthday was observed as usual by the factories on the water front.

For sale, a choice investment property. See E. E. Cunningham at Postoffice.

Chas. Vandenbos of San Mateo spent Wednesday with his folks at this place.

Don't insure either your life or home except in well known and reliable companies.

Miss Eleanore Coll of San Francisco spent Tuesday and Wednesday here visiting friends.

For fire insurance in old fire-tried and time-tried companies, apply to E. E. Cunningham.

Attend the dance tonight at Butchers' Hall for the benefit of the Widow Mattli and children.

Buy a home, attach yourself to mother earth. Settle down and cease being a rolling stone.

Supt. Edwards placed electric wires and lights in the "City of Paris" saloon the fore part of the week.

John Brandrup came up from Woodside Monday and spent part of Tuesday here shaking hands with old friends.

J. J. McDonald, an engineer at the W. P. Fuller Paint Works, has rented one of the Healy cottages near the schoolhouse.

J. L. Debenedetti has installed a fine glass showcase for displaying his gents' furnishing goods in his store on Grand avenue.

A wreck occurred on the Western Meat Company's track on Saturday last in which one of the refrigerator cars was tipped completely over.

Don't forget the entertainment to be given this evening at Butchers' Hall by the Woodmen and Redmen for the benefit of the Mattli family.

Pound No. 2 has been established and opened at the residence of the undersigned near the Lux Ranch House.
A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

A "Free Embroidery Class" has been organized in this town and will meet at parlor of Linden House every Wednesday, commencing next week. For further particulars address Free Embroidery Class, South San Francisco, Cal.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Postoffice building. *

Baldwin's airship, the "California Arrow," had a race from Chutes Park, Los Angeles, to the Raymond Hotel in this city, with an automobile last Sunday evening and won the race by about two minutes.—South Pasadenan.

On Tuesday the preliminary hearing in the two cases against Charles Hall, on charges of burglary, was held in the Justice's Court. Hall was held to answer on both charges with bail in each instance in the sum of $2000. The defendant is charged with the burglary of the room of Al Eschelbach in the Linden Hotel on February 8th and of the room of J. L. Debenedetti in the Martin block on February 9th.

Sheriff Mansfield of San Mateo county was in Palo Alto Wednesday of this week, when he broke ground on his 128-foot frontage on University avenue near Curry's store. He will not, he says, build on the ground this year, but next year expects to build a two or three-story brick business block that will outshine anything there is today in Palo Alto. The big lot was plowed and will be graded within a short time.—Citizen, Palo Alto.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

Sales of real estate are a daily occurrence.

Inquiry for good business lots and property continues.

Geo. Cross has purchased of the South San Francisco Land and Imp. Co. the westerly ½ of lot No. 5 in block No. 122. Mr. Cross will build a cottage at once.

The Southern Pacific building on Division street is about completed. The building is 30x100 feet.

P. Lind has purchased of W. J. Martin lot No. 24 in block No. 140. The lot adjoins the People's Store property and is a valuable one. Mr. Lind will at once erect a two-story brick building on his lot.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of $10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO IS TO HAVE A MINSTREL SHOW.

Through the efforts of Mr. B. D. Weigle, who has charge of the mission, professionals from the city have been engaged to come to South San Francisco daily and drill the young men and ladies in a high class minstrel show, combined with operatic scenes. The show is to be staged on Friday and Saturday evenings, March 3d and 4th, in Armour Pavilion. This will be the most pretentious and ambitious affair ever attempted in this county and to make it a tremendous success no expense is being spared. In the cast will be about sixteen men and the same number of ladies. The professionals who have been engaged to do the rehearsing are men of high standing in their own particular lines. The performance will have some very novel acts and one approaching professionalism. Popular prices will prevail and more details will be obtained for the next issue of this paper. The affair is under the auspices of the orchestra and Ladies' Guild.

DEATH OF CARL DUNN.

After an illness of three weeks, Carl Dunn died at his home at Mountain View on February 16th of pneumonia.

Carl Dunn was a Native Son of the Golden West, aged 31 years.

He leaves to mourn his untimely taking off a loving wife and five children. He was a son of J. T. Dunn, formerly of San Francisco, now a resident near Mountain View. J. T. Dunn was a pioneer real estate operator of this town, the head of J. T. Dunn & Co., a firm of which our Mr. W. J. Martin was a partner and manager. Carl resided here in the early days and here he was married. He was a most amiable young man and has many friends here who will grieve at his early death.

DEATH OF JOHN FOLEY.

John Foley departed this life, at the age of 39 years, on January 27, 1905, at the home of his mother, Parish of Lixnaw, County Carey, Ireland.

Three years ago next May he left his home here for Ireland, in the hope of finding relief or a cure for stomach trouble from which he was suffering. His hopes were doomed to disappointment. Six months ago his ailment became more serious, and three months since he wrote his brother Michael that he was growing worse and intended returning in the Spring. A month prior to his death he was taken with hemorrhage of the stomach. The immediate cause of death is stated as gastric ulcer of stomach.

John Foley was a pioneer of this town, and for eleven years was a faithful employe of the Western Meat Company, making his home with his brother, Michael Foley. With Joe Gibson he laid the first sewer built in this place.

The deceased leaves to mourn his loss a widowed mother in Ireland, his brother Michael and three sisters in this State.

He was a fine young man, industrious, temperate, moral and of a most amiable disposition. His death will be counted a loss to this community and mourned by all who knew him.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED HIS DAUGHTER.

On Sunday evening last John Sylvia, a teamster, residing on E street between Tilton and Monte Diablo avenues, accidentally shot and killed his little daughter Mary, 3 years and 7 months.

Mr. Sylvia stated: "I went to a trunk in the front room and took out an old pistol which I had and was intending to clean the weapon up. On turning around, not knowing that my daughter was alongside of me, or that the pistol was loaded, I partially dropped my arm and pulled the trigger." He says he never saw the child until the pistol went off. The little one ran into the kitchen to its mother and died in about five minutes. The bullet went direct to the heart.

Dr. W. Lester Wilson was at once called in, but could do nothing as the child had been dead ten minutes before he arrived.

The funeral took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock from the Roman Catholic Church.

Judge Booth will hold an inquest Tuesday evening, too late for publication in this paper.—Leader, San Mateo.

HEAP BIG EEL.

Almond Digges landed a 140-pound eel while fishing out at the Point yesterday afternoon. In addition to hooking the eel he hooked his brother Ernie in the lip as his line flew clear of the water, and they were compelled to journey to town and consult Dr. Hollister before the hook could be removed.—Coast Advocate.

NOTICE.

Owners of impounded stock are hereby notified that in case of my absence from the Pound they can obtain their stock by applying at the stockyards office and paying charges.
A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.
W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The February water rate must be paid on or before the last day of February. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of March and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced. *

American Professor Slain.

New York.—The World prints the following cable, dated Moscow, via Vienna, February 18th: "An American named MacLeanland, a popular professor and English lecturer at the Commercial Academy in Moscow, was shot dead by an academy student named Sisow for political reasons. Sisow immediately committed suicide."

Russian Officials Assassinated.

Tiflis, Trans-Caucasia.—A district official named Gnoutoff has been assassinated at Igydr by Armenians. The motive for the crime was political.

At Vagarshapad, Trans-Caucasia, the Mayor has been shot and killed near his residence. The murderer has disappeared.

Found Dead in Canyon.

Healdsburg.—An unknown man was found dead in the Pine Flat canyon, ten miles from here. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict declaring he died from heart disease.

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MARKET REPORT.

Cattle—Offered freely. Market declining and prices now lower.

Sheep and Lambs—Desirable sheep and lambs in adequate supply. Prices steady.

Hogs—Not plentiful, in good demand, market strong to higher.

Provisions—Provisions are in fair demand.

Livestock—The quoted prices are ₱ lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

Cattle—No. 1 Steers, 7½@8c; 2nd quality, 7@7½c: Thin Steers, 6@6½c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 5¾@6¼c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 5@5½c; third Quality, 4½@5c.

Hogs—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 275 lbs, 5½@5¾c; over 275 to 350 lbs. 5¼@5½c; rough undesirable hogs, 4@4¼c; hogs weighing under 130 lbs, 5¼@5½c.

Sheep—No. 1 Wethers, 3½ @ 4; No. 1 Ewes, 3@3¼c.; Lambs, yearlings, 4¼@4¾c per lb; Suckling Lambs, $2.50@$2.75 per head, live weight or 5¾c@6¼c gross weight

Calves — Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 5@5½c; over 250 lbs. 3¾@4¼c.

Fresh Meat—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

Beef—Market strong on good, heavy Steers; other grades Beef firm. — First quality steers, 6½c; second quality, 6c; third quality 5½c; thin steers, 5c; first quality cows and heifers, 5@5½c; second quality, 5c; third quality, 4@4½c.

Veal—Large, 6@7c; medium, 7½@8c; small, good, 8@9c.

Mutton—Market firm—Wethers, heavy, 6½@7c; light, 7@7½c; Heavy Ewes, 5½@6c: Light Ewes, 6@6½c; Lambs No. 1, 8½@9c; Suckling Lambs, 12½@.13.

Dressed Hogs—Hard, 8½@9c.

Provisions — Hams, 11¾@12½c; picnic hams, 8c; Boiled Hams, skin on, 17½c; skin off, 19½c.

Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 14½c; light S. C. bacon, 14c; med. bacon. clear, 10½c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 10½c; clear, light bacon, 12½c; clear ex. light bacon, 13c.

Beef—Extra Family, bbl, $11.50; do, hf-bbl, $6.00; Family Beef, bbl, $11.00; hf-bbl, $5.75; Extra Mess, bbl, $11.00; do, hf-bbl, $5.75.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 9½c; do, light, 9½c; do, Bellies, 10½c; Clear, bbls., $19.00; hf-bbls., $9.75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls. $5.00; 25-lb. kegs, $2.10; kits, $1.25.

Lard—Prices are ₱ lb:

	Tcs.	½-bbls.	50s.	20s.	10s.	5s.
Compound	5¾	6	6	6¼	6½	6⅝
Cal. pure	9	9¼	9¼	9⅜	9¾	9⅞

In 3-lb tins the price on each is ⅛c higher than on 5-lb tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, $2 40; 1s $1.35; Roast Beef, 2s .... ; 1s, ...

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OLD FAVORITES

Rock Me to Sleep.

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight,
Make me a child again just for to-night—
Mother come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your heart as of yore;
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair;
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep;
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Backward, flow backward, O tide of the years—
I am so weary of toil and of tears—
Toil without recompense, tears all in vain—
Take them, and give me my childhood again;
I have grown weary of dust and decay—
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away;
Weary of sowing for others to reap—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, O mother, my heart calls for you—
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded, our faces between;
Yet, with strong yearning and passionate pain,
Long I to-night for your presence again,
Come from the silence so long and so deep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Over my heart in the days that are flown,
No love like mother-love ever has shone;
No other worship abides and endures—
Faithful, unselfish, and patient like yours;
None like a mother can charm away pain
From the sick soul and the world-weary brain.
Slumber's soft calm o'er my heavy lids creep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold,
Fall on your shoulders again as of old;
Let it drop over my forehead to-night,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light;
For with its sunny-edged shadows once more,
Haply will throng the sweet visions of yore;
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Mother, dear mother, the years have been long
Since I last listened your lullaby song;
Sing, then, and unto my soul it shall seem
Womanhood's years have been only a dream.
Clasped to your heart in a loving embrace,
With your light lashes just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

—Elizabeth Akers Allen.

LONDON'S CHILD WORKERS.

Quaint Occupations by Which Many Little Toilers Earn Pittances.

Poor children hit upon queer expedients when they must help to make ends meet.

In the East End of London a boy was found taking the place of a blind man's dog. He did not simply lead the blind man to and from some "pitch" two or three times a day or walk him down a gutter in the evenings. He was with him all the time, and part of the time the blind man passed in public houses, where charity it seems, is sometimes freer than in the streets. When found and sent to school again this boy confessed that he had led the mendicant about for twelve hours every day, a few hours on Sunday mornings excepted. He had been employed eighty hours in the week for 3s. 6d. The standard rate is a penny an hour.

The "Hard Nanny girls" of Manchester and Liverpool, like the more established class of step cleaners in third-rate London suburbs, owe their trade to the discovery that many people too poor to keep a servant are yet too proud to be seen doing housework. The pay is a penny a step, and in Finsbury girls are known who earn as much as 18 pence in a morning. They go to school tired.

The strictness of the Jewish Sabbath has evoked a class of child workers known as Jews' fire lighters. These are girls who make the house fires for Jewish women on Saturday mornings, or boys who bank up the fires of Jewish bakeries. The work is light, and they earn a shilling or two by a morning's work.

It is noteworthy that there are no complaints of work interfering with the schooling of Jewish children. They do little, except to carry bundles for their parents.

These humble industries, in most of which, though not in all, there are victims of long hours, have grades and social differences no less marked than any in the great world.

It is a shade more respectable to sell chips than to run about the streets with matches, which ranks next to begging. To trundle a barrow with cats' meat is to have a trade. The newsboy, selling a known article, looks down upon those casual peddlers of the retail markets, common in all the poorer parts of London, who deal on commission in studs and boot laces for the stallholders. Much higher in the scale, van boys think small beer of errand boys, and the contemptuous pity of the choir boy for boys employed in theaters is superior to considerations of pay.

The common sense of this is that child workers are drawn from many social strata. To sell songs a boy must have capital or credit to the extent of 3d. For cough tablets the sum of 7½d. The hours worked have nothing to do with the case. On an average the 8,000 schoolboys in London shops work longer than the 15,000 or 20,000 who haunt the markets.

These informal and toll-less markets of the side streets, of which there are no fewer than 130 in the metropolitan area, swarm with boys and girls to the latest hour of night. Attendance officers rarely try an inglorious hunt there, and the police never. There is a by-law of the London County Council forbidding girls under 16 and boys under 14 to sell in the streets after 9 p. m., but it has broken down at a weak point; it requires proof of "the consent and knowledge of the parents." Boys who like the life go from one market to another and sleep out. It is hard to run them down. There have been cases of boys frequenting such markets for seventy hours weekly.

Other boys have set up a new trade there, that of replenishing costermongers' lamps with oil at a penny each.

It is an irony that children work unconscionable hours at making children's toys. A boy who paints the wooden ones has no playtime, and gets no pocket money. Another boy cuts wire and tin for nothing thirty-two hours a week to make the penny grimcracks his father shows on a board in Ludgate Hill.

Pantomime children earn from 1s. to 3s. 6d. per week—as the theater is out of the way or central, and they are small or big. Call boys are worth 3s. or 3s. 6d., at least, and the actors tip them well. Many working lads go later still to bed than they do. Besides, who has numbered the illustrious men that once were call boys, from Mr. Toole to Shakspeare? In days gone by they did not usually get off with four-and-twenty hours a week, and the same amount of time spent in mangling is paid with 1s. 6d.

Christmas crackers are made up in poor homes, by women who would earn more if they were strong enough to take in washing. Weary little chaps help with these, too. How much better it must be, though still a little tiresome when the novelty goes, to work on a merry-go-round till 11 at night and all day long on Saturdays!—London Daily Mail.

WOODEN WARSHIP OF NAVY.

The Hartford, Sole Survivor of Her Class, to Be Kept Afloat.

Those who delight in war and bloodshed, with their accompaniment of thrilling stories of heroic deeds, or those, even, who would have all international and domestic controversies settled by arbitration, have reason to rejoice that when Congress, a few years ago, had inserted a provision in the naval appropriation bill that repairs to all wooden vessels should be discontinued, it excepted the famous old ships Hartford and Kearsarge, says the New York Tribune. Since then the Kearsarge has met the fate of so many other ships, having been wrecked on a reef in the Caribbean Sea. But the old Hartford, in commission, with her officers and crew on board and in their distinctive and fascinating uniforms, and the ship with her lofty and symmetrical masts and spars and her sails furled, and every rope in place, has been most interesting to visitors during her recent visit to the navy yard.

The old ship is a different looking vessel, so far as the interior is concerned, from the one which Farragut commanded at the battles on the Mississippi River in 1862, and at Mobile Bay in 1864. And yet, although there is little left of the old ship beyond her keel and frame and name, she has not lost her outward identity, and any of those who were familiar with her in the days of the Civil War would recognize her now. She was originally a steam vessel, or sloop-of-war, of 2,000 tons displacement, and was built at Boston, in 1858. She has the same graceful and symmetrical lines that she presented on that hot summer day when she led the wooden fleet past the guns of Fort Morgan, in 1864, at the battle of Mobile Bay, when Farragut won another of his great victories and coined the phrase that has gone down into history, when he called out to the commander of the Brooklyn (who had hauled his ship out of the line when he saw one of the monitors go down by an explosion of a torpedo): "D—— the torpedoes; go ahead!" The famous old ships have all gone except the Hartford, and she is destined to remain afloat so long as she can be kept in a seaworthy condition, so as to remind the present and future generations of the kind of ships and the manner of men their ancestors were in the days when men and ships were needed to preserve the nation.

Awkwardly Expressed.

Newlywed—You bachelors are foolish. Now, when a married man gets a few dollars saved up he doesn't go and spend it on some woman he admires. Bachelor—Doesn't he? Newlywed—No. He buys something for his wife.

Her Age.

Tom—Did Maud tell you the truth when you asked her age? Dick—Yes. Tom—What did she say? Dick—She said it was none of my business.

BIRDS THAT DISAPPEAR.

Magic Trick of the Little California Partridges.

Young birds have to be taught a great many things, but there are some feats which they know without instruction. In a large open-air cage in the New York Zoological park is a covey of six California partridges, about one-third grown, and their little bantam stepmother. She dozes at one end of the range or walks slowly about, pecking among the blades of grass. The small sextet keep close together, and if we watch them for several minutes we will see some of the things which must have come to them as their feathers and little bills came—from the egg.

Unlike the hen, they are suspicious of your every movement, but in a short time they forget that you are not a lifeless tree trunk or other harmless object near their cage. They select a sunny spot, always on the dead leaves, never on the green grass, and here, after much cuddling and pushing, but never a peep, they squat, usually in an irregular circle with heads outward. Unless there are dead leaves or some similarly colored surface in their cage they never settle down contentedly for a sun bath.

We watch them nestle close to the ground and close their eyes; then some movement on the part of the hen may attract our attention for a moment, and on looking back again we are amazed to find the little birds have disappeared. It is a fact that if we lose sight of them even for a short time the eye at first refuses to distinguish them from the dried leaves. Their little backs are dull, dark brown in color, broken by irregular fine white lines, very much like the mold lines on fallen leaves, while the lighter sides of the head, instead of being at all conspicuous, are exactly like the lighter shades of some old leaves, the imitation being more perfect from the fact of the coloring being thus broken up. Even the little brush of upraised feathers in their heads—hints of the beautiful recurved helmets of the old birds—appear like small, frayed-out pieces of grass or leaf.

If we look toward them with half-closed eyes not a trace of the birds is visible. All appear sound asleep, and the little heads sag drowsily to one side, but at the slightest noise each black bead of an eye is wide open and six scurrying pairs of legs or rounded, whirring wings, carry their owners to the farther side of the cage, as if an unfelt wind had suddenly caught up some of the dead leaves before us and tossed them along the ground. It is all a beautiful bit of magic, which never becomes less wonderful, no matter how many times we witness it.

When we see how wonderfully these little partridges are protected from danger by their color we cease to wonder how the mother partridge keeps hidden during her three weeks' vigil on her nest. The male bird is indescribably beautiful—dotted and slashed, stained and shaded with different tones of color, some of his feathers looking almost like the scales of fishes. His head is decorated by two interlacing white lines and the tall helmet of beautiful recurved feathers, which, added to his black throat, make him a very conspicuous bird. We find that his little wife while to a certain degree sharing many of his beauties, has them in such subdued tones that they do not make her at all noticeable among surroundings of dried grass and weeds.

The young birls are still further provided with means of escape from their many enemies, for almost from the moment they are hatched their little wing feathers shoot out, and when only a day old they can flutter a full yard into the air. "In fact," says C. William Beebe in the New York Tribune, "I have known one of these hardy chicks to fall out of a nesting box eighteen inches from the floor, and somehow get back alone on the day of hatching. Imagine a common chicken attempting this!"

Library Book Thieves.

"No public library is safe from book thieves. In the big libraries they have spotters to watch men who ask for rare editions, but in the small libraries we must depend on the girls employed who happen to detect a thief by chance. If possible we catch the book thief before he reaches the door and ask him if he has not forgotten to have the volume checked off at the registry desk. If he is an old hand he says:

"'I have forgotten my card, but I will bring it around to-morrow.'

"He hands back the book and disappears to reappear in that particular library no more for many months. The majority of book thieves do not steal novels. They go after works of reference, almanacs, year books and such things, that most of them probably need in their business, but cannot afford to buy. That is why such volumes are nailed down in many libraries. I have actually known a woman to get away with a city directory under her cloak."—New York Press.

Had His Own Burial Place.

The family of a member of parliament from Yorkshire has a private graveyard and has had it for several generations. The founder of it was a Quaker and the rector of the parish in which he lives said to him after a dispute on religious matters: "Well, if you don't come to church when you are alive you will when you are dead." But the Quaker thought otherwise and founded the burial place, which is used to this day.

A Difficult Feat.

"That fellow I just brought in, lieutenant, is awfully clever."

"In what way?"

"I caught him passing a $5 counterfeit and he said he'd make it good."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

A Fading Dream of Empire.

CONTINUED disturbances in the Russian cities and the frequent flight of conscripts to other countries notify the Czar that neither the Government as now conducted nor the war in the East is popular with the Russian people. One of the objects of the great railway across to Asia, with the seizure of lands and the building of cities on the shores of the Pacific, was to dazzle the 130,000,000 subjects of Russia by the prospect of great achievements in the near future. But that appeal to national and racial vanity has spent its force. One of the costly cities that Russia reared on the coast of Manchuria is in the hands of the Japanese. Its fleet in Eastern waters has been destroyed. Its armies are burrowing in the frozen earth behind intrenchments, all acting defensively, while the one at Port Arthur has been compelled to surrender.

In defense of a principle the Japanese have made immense sacrifices and shown a high order of courage and military adaptiveness. It is believed that Japan would agree to liberal terms of peace, foregoing anything in the nature of money indemnity. But it would require Russia to leave Manchuria, as it agreed to do, yet, at the same time, advancing its armies and building forts for a permanent occupation. Practically, Russia seized Manchuria, and there is no proof that it ever intended to let go. Japan has closed the door with a flaming sword and with fleets that clinch for battle as promptly as those of the greatest fighting admirals in history. The Russian people are sick of the war and of the autocratic denial of constitutional government. A freer Russia would eventually be a greater Russia, but one not given to such encroachment as that attempted by the empire in the East.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Russian Debt.

ONE reason why the French are desirous that the war in the Far East should be brought to a speedy conclusion is found in the fact that the loans of money which France has made to Russia now foot up to an enormous amount, and the French are naturally not desirous of seeing the security for their loan impaired by any falling off in the wealth of the Russians. Without counting the investments that the French have made in private business enterprises in Russia, nor recent war borrowings made in France, the amount of the Russian Government debt held in France in 1900 was f.12,763,400,000—that is, considerably more than $2,500,000,000. It would thus appear that more than half of the entire Russian debt is held by the French, all but a small part of this borrowing having been made in the last fifteen years, as evidence of the faith that France had in her Russian ally. While the bankruptcy of Russia would not ruin France, it would take away the savings of millions of the French people; hence they are not desirous that the Russians should involve themselves in undertakings which will make it impossible for them to meet their legal obligations. Every day the war is prolonged adds to the burden of Russian indebtedness. It may be easy for Count Cassini and others to speak of the enormous resources of Russia, but the resources of that empire are largely borrowed money, and those who have loaned it are feeling by no means overjoyed at the statements which come from Count Cassini, and also from St. Petersburg, that the war must be prolonged to the bitter end, even if it requires years of effort on the part of Russia. Such a continuance implies, so far as the Russian national debt is concerned, either complete or partial repudiation; for if the Russian people before the war, although taxed to the point of impoverishment, could not pay enough money into the imperial treasury to cover the then current expenses, how is it going to be possible for them to subsist after assuming the tremendous load of indebtedness which this present war must involve?—Boston Herald.

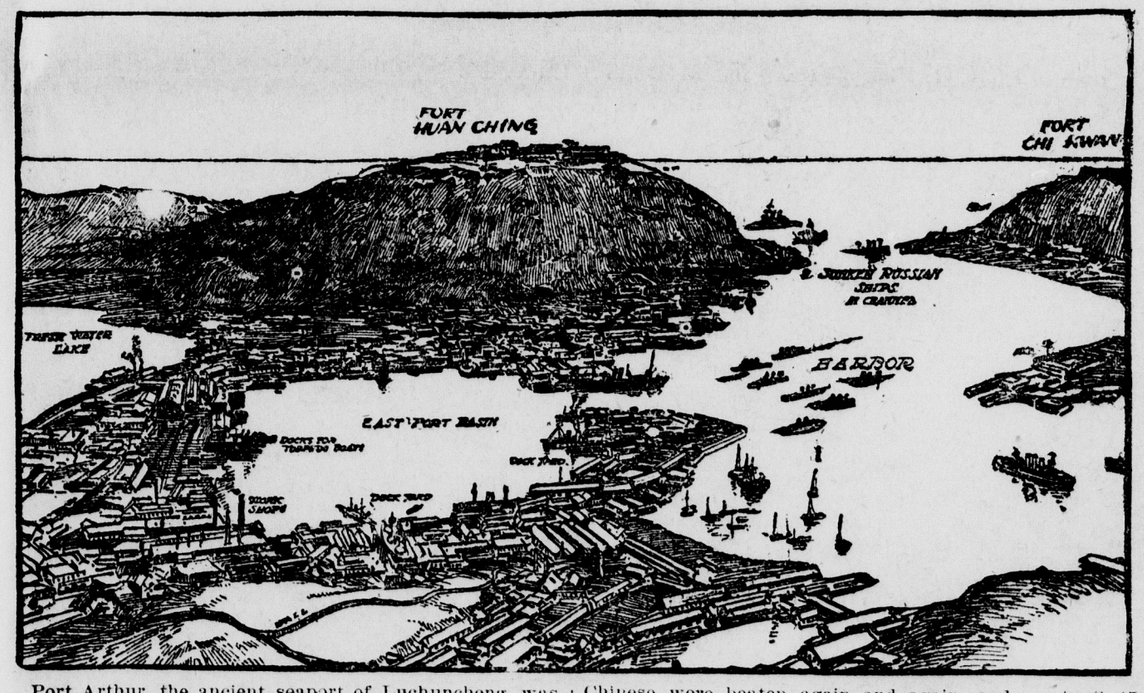
Wealth and Longevity.

THAT the "simple life" favors longevity, that luxurious living must be paid for by an untimely death, is a common and not unreasonable opinion. Statistics seem to uphold this view, though statistics are by no means conclusive. Sociologists draw impressive lessons of the rewards of the often involuntary and reluctant virtue of plain living. Probably many who are forced by circumstances to do without costly foods and drinks, soft beds and whatever wealth can achieve, would prefer a shorter life and self-indulgence; but having no choice in the matter they boast of their expectant length of years.

There is a measure of comfort for the luxurious, however, in some recent English facts, which prove that a long life is not incompatible with riches. Of 206 Englishmen who died last year, leaving each an estate of more than half a million dollars, six were over 90 years old, fifty were over 80 years, and the average was 73 years. This is shown to be much above the average of an equal group of poor people taken haphazard. It is specified that many of these long-lived rich men inherited their wealth, and lived from infancy to death in luxurious circumstances. Not one of this group had the benefit of a meager dietary.

The late Professor Owen threshed out this question of wealth and longevity thoroughly. It was his conclusion that if it be true that the dietary of the rich is opposed to health, the absence of worry, of anxiety over the living of themselves and their families, the absence of severe toil, and the like, more than compensate for any digestive troubles they may incur. Probably most rich people eat too much and their dietary is too stimulating, but this is less dangerous to life than is frequent hunger with overwork, anxiety and exposure. A happy medium, of course, is the suggestion of common sense and experience.—Philadelphia Ledger.

HOW RUSSIA OBTAINED PORT ARTHUR.



Port Arthur, the ancient seaport of Luchuncheng, was, until the war between China and Japan in 1894, in the undisputed possession of the Chinese. Situated at the southeastern extremity of the Liaotung Peninsula, the town and harbor are surrounded by hills, which make the site easy of defense. The harbor is cramped, but it has the great merit of being just outside the southern limit of winter ice, and is, therefore, open all the year round—a fact which made it especially of great value to Russia. Let us now look for a moment at the events which led to its possession by Russia. In the spring of 1894 a revolution broke out in Korea. The King applied to China for assistance. Troops were dispatched, but the rebellion made considerable headway, and Japan insisted that certain reforms must be carried out to prevent the continuance of such disturbances. China refused to act, and Japan sent troops to occupy the capital. Various collisions between the troops of the two Powers followed, and a climax was reached when, on July 29, a Japanese cruiser sank the Chinese transport Kowshing. War was practically declared the next day. After suffering one or two minor reverses, the Japanese gradually closed round the Chinese troops in North Korea. On Sept. 17 a great naval battle was fought at the mouth of the Yalu, in which four Chinese warships were sunk or destroyed and the rest of the fleet badly damaged. On land, operations were hurriedly pushed on by the Japanese. On Oct. 25 the Yalu was crossed, Kiu-lien-chang was taken on the 26th, and Feng-whang-cheng on the 31st. The road to Port Arthur was now open. In the meantime another Japanese army had captured Kinchau and Talienwan. Then, on Nov. 9, Marshal Oyama took Port Arthur by storm. The Chinese were beaten again and again, and on April 15, 1895, peace was signed at Shimonoseki.

By this treaty, Port Arthur, with practically the whole of the Liaoyang Peninsula and the adjacent islands, was ceded to Japan. Now it was that Russia, always prompt to seize an opportunity, began to lay her schemes for possessing herself of Port Arthur. Japan was warned by Russia, backed by France and Germany, that the natural result of her deserved success could not be allowed, and that her troops must be withdrawn from Manchuria until China had paid the war indemnity. Japan was, however, allowed to occupy the fort and harbor of Wei-hai-Wai, and to keep the island of Formosa. It was useless for Japan to insist on what she felt to be her rights. She had no Power to whom to turn except Great Britain, and that government had decided to remain neutral. In due time Russia began to squeeze China for the price to be paid for keeping Manchuria free from the Japanese. Consequently it was agreed, among other things, that Russia might continue her Siberian railway through Manchuria to Talienwan. Russia was also authorized to introduce her own troops for the protection of the road. Thus began the Russian occupation of Manchuria. The Chinese inhabitants were incensed at this invasion of foreigners, and in November, 1897, occurred an event which precipitated matters. Two German priests were murdered in Western Shantung. Now we hear of the "mailed fist" for the first time. Kiaochau was, as part of the reparation claimed, leased as a German coaling station in perpetuity. Hardly had this matter been arranged, when it was announced the Russians had obtained a lease of ninety-nine years of Port Arthur.

Queen who Engaged in Business.

'Tis an old story that the kings of Bavaria have long derived a very considerable profit from their breweries in Munich, and now, from a neighboring corner of Europe, come the details of another instance of royalty in business. Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland, is making money by selling milk and butter.

As a child Wilhelmina "kept chickens." She loved them dearly, had pet names for most of them, fed them to the queen's taste (literally), and, quite incidentally, made pocket money out of them. With her accession to the throne the barnyard was forgotten, but perhaps the royal state has become a matter "of course," allowing the queenly thoughts to travel back to the more prosaic pleasures of other days.

Whatever the reason, not long ago Prince Henry bought for his royal wife several cows, which are placed on the rich land adjoining the palace at Loo. These prospered so well, and their milk and butter aided so much to the delights of the palace table, that the queen decided to engage in the business of dairying. The manager of her estates has since visited all of the famous stock farms of the country, and has purchased 34 of the best cows to be had in all Holland. These have joined their fellows who led the way in the experiment, and dairy products are now on sale under the palace auspices, for the "venture" has proved far more than self-supporting.—Success Magazine.

As you grow older, you are surprised when you go to church to see how many who are near your age fall asleep during services.

SKIN DISEASES

Altoona, Pa., June 20, 1903.

I was afflicted with Tetter in bad shape. It would appear in blotches as large as my hand, a yellowish color, and scale off. You can imagine how offensive it was. For twelve years I was afflicted with this trouble. At night it was a case of scratch and many times no rest at all. Seeing the good the medicine was doing a friend who was taking it for Eczema, I commenced it, and as a result the eruption began to dry up and disappear, and to-day I am practically a well man. Only two tiny spots are left on the elbow and shin, where once the whole body was affected. I have every confidence in the medicine, and feel sure that in a short time these two remaining spots will disappear. S. S. S. is certainly a great blood purifier, and has done me a world of good. I am grateful for what it has accomplished, and trust that what I have said will lead others who are similarly afflicted to take the remedy and obtain the same good results that I have.

125 East Fifth Ave. JOHN F. LEAR.

While washes, soaps, salves and powders relieve temporarily, they do not reach the real cause of the disease. The blood must be purified before the cure is permanent. S.S.S. contains no potash, arsenic or mineral of any description, but is guaranteed purely vegetable. Send for our book on the skin and its diseases, which is mailed free. Our physicians will cheerfully advise without charge any who write us about their case.

SSS

The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Expensive.

"Maria," said Mr. Stubb, "what do you think of my new automobile? I bought it for a mere song."

"H'm!" mused Mrs. Stubb. "What did it cost?"

"Two thousand dollars."

"Then you must be alluding to a Patti song."

She Had the "Tin."

Fred—Jack Swift is going to celebrate his tin wedding to-morrow.

Joe—His tin wedding! Why, I thought he was a bachelor.

Fred—He is at the present writing, but he is going to marry a girl who has all kinds of money."

Rabbit Hunting.

In January bunny is to be found in bramble tangle and close-grown thickets, to be tramped out or run with beagles. When he is in mood for a run he will furnish a lively bit of entertainment. Those who love the music of the hunt find rare pleasure in listening to a brace of beagles as they unravel and bring to naught all the twists and turns and clever wiles of bunny. Indeed, not a few put their dogs in with no intention of killing the game, but for the pure delight of watching and hearing the dogs work. It sometimes seems as if the rabbit was aware of their peaceful intentions at these times, for he will play about in a small circle for half an hour or more before holding up, affording many opportunities to observe and study the ways of this long-legged little graycoat. Indeed, he seems to quite enter into the spirit of the game, and a delightful winter's afternoon can be thus spent.

Smart Actor.

When David Belasco and H. C. De Mille wrote "The Charity Ball," there was a speech in it that did not please Herbert Kelcey, the leading man of the company. The words Kelcey objected to were quoted from one of David's psalms.

Ignorant of its origin, Kelcey said to Mr. De Mille:

"I don't like that line. It's too old fashioned."

"The line is not mine, but David's," replied De Mille, referring, of course, to the psalmist.

"I thought so," cried Kelcey, triumphantly. "I'd recognize David Belasco's style anywhere."

A Modern Miracle.

Mrs. Goodwin—Our new minister possesses the most wonderful persuasive powers I ever knew a man to possess.

Mrs. Caller—Indeed! In what way has it been demonstrated?

Mrs. Goodwin—Why, he has been with us only three weeks, and in that short time he has succeeded in converting every member of the choir.

How He Escaped.

Sentimental He—Ah, would I might be at your side in this beautiful moonlight forever!

Practical She—Well, you might marry me.

Sentimental He—Yes—er—of course; but I'm afraid the—er—moonlight won't last.

Catarrh

Invites Consumption

It weakens the delicate lung tissues, deranges the digestive organs, and breaks down the general health.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, and affects the voice.

Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Radically and permanently cures catarrh of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, and more delicate organs.

Read the testimonials.

No substitute for Hood's acts like Hood's. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I was troubled with catarrh 20 years. Seeing statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla resolved to try it. Four bottles entirely cured me." WILLIAM SHERMAN, 1030 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

Some men never appreciate a home until after they have mastered the art of crawling in at 3 p. m. without waking wifey.

Earliest Green Onions.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., always have something new, something valuable. This year they offer among their new money making vegetables, an Earliest Green Eating Onion. It is a winner, Mr. Farmer and Gardener!

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 16c.

and they will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
2,000 rich, juicy Turnips,
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

In all over 10,000 plants—this great offer is made to get you to test their warranted vegetable seeds and

ALL FOR BUT 16c POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 26c in postage, they will add to the above a big package of Salzer's Fourth of July Sweet Corn—the earliest on earth—10 days earlier than Cory, Peep o' Day, First of All, etc. [P.C.L.]

City Planting a Forest.

Los Angeles, Cal., has 3,000 acres of brush land called Griffith Park, which it intends to convert into commercial forest. This will be the first instance of a city in the United States creating a forest, says the Detroit News-Tribune. The practice is quite common in Europe, where the forest parks have not only contributed to the pleasure of the people, but have been more than self-supporting through their timber output.

Under its co-operative offer the Bureau of Forestry had last summer at Los Angeles four of its experts making a comprehensive planting plan for the forest. This plan was completed at the end of September. The idea is to convert a waste piece of land into a productive forest, which will not only pay for its creation and care through the sale of mature timber, but will prove a constant source of pleasure and recreation for the citizens of Los Angeles.

The Boy in the Store.

Emanuel Mandel, of Mandel Brothers, prominent merchants of Chicago, in a recent issue of the Chicago Tribune says: "The boy in the store must begin by becoming a specialist. My ideas with refernce to the boy who comes into business nowadays is that he cannot be too well equipped for it in mental training; he cannot be too earnest, capable or industrious. He finds his employers always on the lookout for the best men for the best positions and he need not fear that his merits will not be recognized. We have passed a dozen cash boys on up until they have become heads of departments or superintendents. It has depended on the boys, of course. They may have had small opportunity for education, but they have profited by the things they learned in a business way. The fact is that the chances for the right sort of boy were never as good before as they are to-day."

A Wish Easily Gratified.

They were spending the autumn in the Pennsylvania mountains, and a shooting expedition had been planned for the next day. The talk naturally turned on the prospects for various sorts of game.

"We miss the spice of danger that gives zest to hunting in the Far West," one of the younger members of the party began, a little pompously.

"Ah, ant it is danger wit your sport you like?" earnestly returned the old German farmer, who was to act as guide. "Den you keeps close by me, sir. De last time I have sport I shoots mine bruder-in-law in de leg. I gladly takes you unter mine own wing," he concluded, in all seriousness.

British Army Rations.

An emergency ration, packed in a small two-compartment cylinder of tin, is carried in the haversack of every British soldier. As its name suggests, the ration is not to be used except in cases of the direst necessity. One compartment holds four ounces of cocoa paste and the other a similar quantity of concentrated beef. If consumed in small quantities it will maintain life for many hours.

A Filler.

Puff—So you proposed to her while on a fishing trip. How did it happen?

Bluff—Oh, there was a lull in the bites and I had to do something to fill in the time.—Detroit Free Press.

A New Tramp Cure.

Selma, a town in North Carolina, was for a long time infested with tramps, says the New York Herald. It has at last found a novel and successful mode of getting rid of them. A railway runs straight through the town, and beside it for half a mile runs a street. When a number of tramps arrive in town they are gathered in by the police and lined up at the town hall at one end of this street. Half a mile away stands a policeman at the other end. Then at a pistol shot the tramps race away for liberty.

All but the last man are allowed to keep on running as far as they will—so long as it is away from town. The last man is seized by the policeman and set to work on the roads.

A half-mile race on a heavy road is hard for a trained athlete. For an untrained and beer-sodden tramp it is torture; but with their feet winged by fear of work on the roads, the tramps puff and blow their hardest, and arrive at the terminus with aching sides and jaws, out of breath, and ready, but for fear of a second capture, to drop in their tracks and rest indefinitely. It is said no one of them has yet cared to repeat the experience.

Lost at the Last Place.

The absent-minded man and his umbrella continue to promote the gaiety of nations. They figure entertainingly in an article in a German magazine on Prof. Max von Pettenkofer, who has been called the founder of scientific hygiene.

The professor's absent-mindedness had no narrow or restricted range; it covered everything; but umbrellas seemed to be his specialty. He lost a fortune in umbrellas, for he seldom came back with what he had taken away.

Once, however, he made a trip as far as England, and was very proud of having actually succeeded in bringing back his umbrella to Germany. At Augsburg he stopped on business, but sent a telegram saying:

"At 6 o'clock I return with my umbrella."

He did return at 6 o'clock, but as he entered his house at Munich he saw to his dismay that he had no umbrella. He had left it at the telegraph office.

A Comprehensive Slip.

"Why don't you put something on the front steps, George? They are dreadfully slippery."

"Well, I don't see what else you could expect me to put on them."

"What have you put on them, George?"

"I just flung myself all over them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

No matter how tightly you hammer the lid on a woman's opinion, enough hot air will escape to let you know that she is still busy.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

There are nearly 20,000 known medicinal remedies.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The durned fool is never the "missing link." He's always Johnnie on the spot.

There are four millionaires in Britain to one in France.

Improve your health by drinking Miller's Milwaukee Beer. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, agents.

One in four of the people of Chicago is a German.

The sum of happiness increases with the decrease of fear. The user of "Old Gilt Edge Whiskey" fears not ill health, nor inclement weather. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., 29-31 Battery st., S. F.

Kansas City alone has $50,000,000 invested in Mexico.

Fully 2500 persons commit suicide in Russia every year.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

A basketful of gold is not so valuable for a son as instruction in one of the classics.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Monday is the favorite day for committing suicide.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

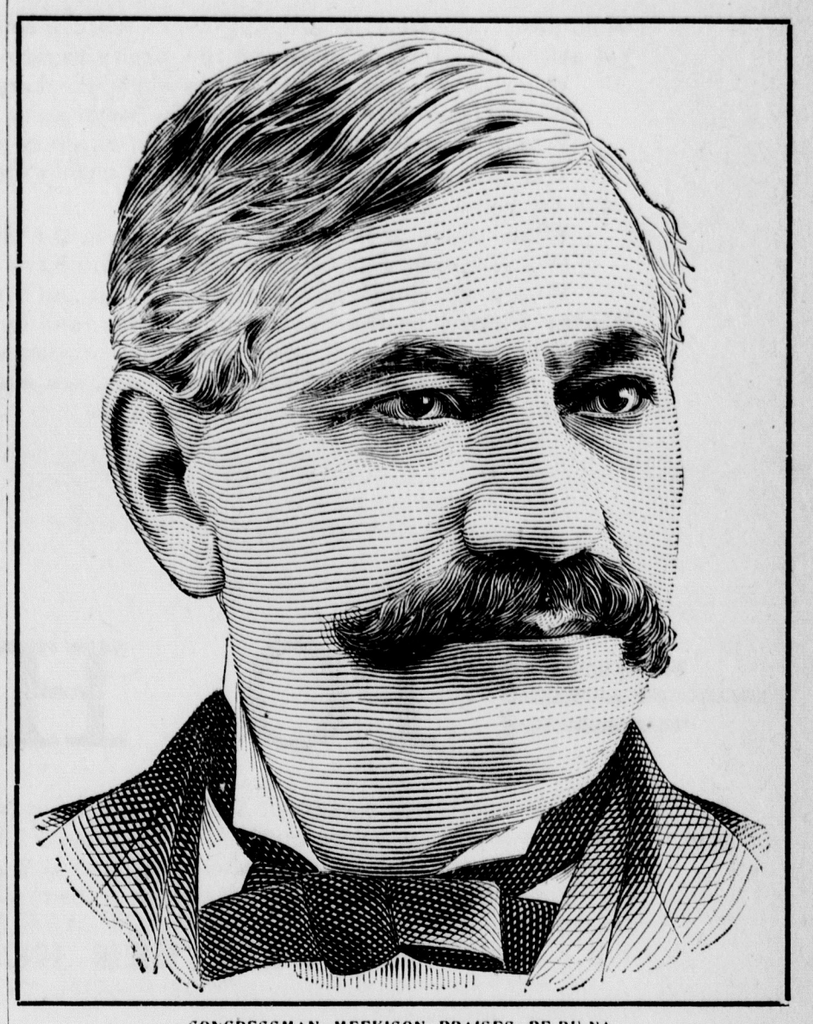
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

The average depth of the ocean is about two miles.

Two millions of London's inhabitants never go to church.

HAD CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.

Congressman Meekison Gives Praise to Pe-ru-na For His Recovery.



CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON PRAISES PE-RU-NA.

Hon. David Meekison, Napoleon, Ohio, ex-member of Congress, Fifty-fifth District, writes:

"I have used several bottles of Peruna and I feel greatly benefitted thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be fully able to eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison.

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL CURE: Mr. Jacob L. Davis, Galena, Stone county, Mo., writes: "I have been in bad health for thirty-seven years, and after taking twelve bottles of your Peruna I am cured."—Jacob L. Davis.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Shopping Traits.

A London paper quotes a shopgirl as saying that the Englishwoman can generally be persuaded to take this or that, whether she wants it or not, and that she does not often see that she gets value for her money. The English are also courteous and considerate. It appears that Americans, on the other hand, give the greatest trouble of all. They are afraid of being cheated, they want to make sure before they buy that they could not get the same thing for less money elsewhere, and they are never courteous. As shoppers it is Frenchwomen, however, who command the greatest admiration, we are told. They always know exactly what they want and will take nothing else.

On the Trail with a Fish Brand Pommel Slicker

"I followed the trail from Texas to Montana with a FISH BRAND Slicker, used for an overcoat when cold, a wind coat when windy, a rain coat when it rained, and for a cover at night if we got to bed, and I will say that I have gotten more comfort out of your slicker than any other one article that I ever owned."

(The name and address of the writer of this unsolicited letter may be had on application.)

Wet Weather Garments for Riding, Walking, Working, or Sporting

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO., Limited TORONTO, CANADA

The Sign of the Fish TOWER'S FISH BRAND

854

TO-DAY

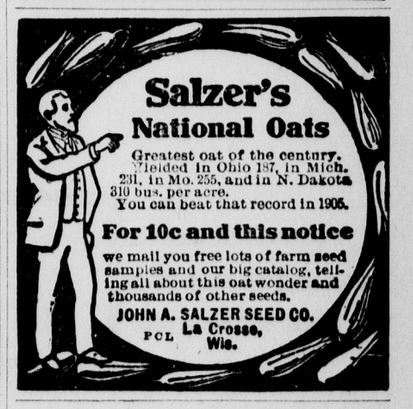
You had better get a bottle of

"Adams" HELPS FROM THE FIRST DOSE

IRISH MOSS

Cough Balsam

Twenty-five cents is a cheap cure. Don't delay till your lungs are sore, your cough hard and the doctor says: "Consumption."



Wanted; an Opportunity.

Miss Youngbud—Don't you admire a man who can say the right thing at the right time?

Miss Elderberry—I'm sure I could—if I ever have the pleasure of meeting such a man.

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN

By filling out attached coupon you will learn something to your advantage. Don't miss this opportunity; it is absolutely free.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co.
9-11 Drumm St., San Francisco, Cal.
107 First St., Portland, Ore.

DE LAVAL Dairy Supply Company
9 & 11 Drumm St., S.F.

COUPON

Please send me the information described in your advertisement in .....

Name .....

Town .....

State .....

No. of Cows being milked .....

COOPER

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Farmers are always expecting the country to be ruined. We met one today who said: "Don't you believe these au-tum-ni-bles will ruin the country? I met one just now, and it scared my horses."

Ferry's Seeds are known by what they have grown. For half a century they have been the standard—haven't failed once to produce bigger, better crops than any others. Sold by all dealers. 1905 Seed Annual free to all applicants.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

DONT! BLIND YOURSELF

To the fact that Alcoholism and Drug Addictions are diseases and can be cured by the

KEELEY TREATMENT

which has been a success for a quarter of a century and endorsed by the U. S. Government. Printed matter in plain envelopes sent free upon application.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
1170 Market St., Donohoe Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS.

Bound to Produce an Effect.

"There!" exclaimed the man who firmly believes that he is eloquent. "I regard that as the effort of my life."

"It is rather long, isn't it?" remarked the young woman who had been typewriting it.

"But it's bound to produce an effect. Couldn't you notice that it exerts a potent influence, even when imperfectly delivered?"

"Well," she answered, "I hadn't thought of the connection before, but my foot's asleep."

Ayer's

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only

Hair Vigor

hair food you can buy. For 60 years it has been doing just what we claim it will do. It will not disappoint you.

"My hair used to be very short. But after using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began to grow, and now it is fourteen inches long. This seems a splendid result to me after being almost without any hair."
MRS. J. H. FIFER, Colorado Springs, Colo.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for Short Hair

A Marvel of Relief

ST. JACOBS OIL

For Lumbago and Sciatica

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE.**

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of $2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

.... WESTERN MEAT COMPANY ...

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

AND SLAUGHTERERS OF

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

: : :

PACKERS OF THE

GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

: : :

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.